OUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER W. N. HALDEMAN

reekly Courier.

PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The news of the death of the Emperor of Rus sia has astounded every one, and struck dumb all ces of the war. This news cannot fail to excite the regret even of the enemies of Russia. Nichclas was a " forman worthy the steel" of any champion who ever bore arms. Although a despot of the very deepest dye, he has managed to shold and sustain his despotism with such inflexible sternness of will that, even if we do not dmire the ends which he has attained, we cannot but bear witness to the talent, the judgment and indomitable will which has effected these results. And his successful tenure of his position against the allied forces of England and France has added no little lustre to his name. From the bloody day on which he assumed the throne till the day of his death, he has shown the greates personal courage, united with calm and deliberate presence of mind. He then destroyed the hopes of Russia for anything like independence, and he has ever since gone on drawing closer and closer the privileges of his subjects and strengthening his own despotic power, tempering it the while with a show of justice and humanity, but taking eare to make the throne the only source of these concessions. He has made himself a despot and enslaved his people, but he has tried to show himself to the rest of the world as a just ruler and an upright man. He has sacrificed not only his enbjects, but his Queen and his family to the glory of the Czar. And his efforts in this, as in all else, have met with success. He has earned greatness and he has enjoyed it; he has sought power and he has gained it ; he has labo.ed for world's respect and he has it. It may be well for his history that he is dead. If the allied arms are yet to be successful. Nicholas has not died too His name will now go down to posterity as that of a great and wise King, who was scrupulously honest and straightforward, who despised stic falsehood, who was kind in his domes relations, and generous even to profusion with his friends. His vices will perhaps be lost, as many times they are with men of less note, in his unbounded success. His age was fifty-nine. Beside the Empress, whose life has been almost sacrificed to court shows and ostentatious display which Nicholas greatly affected, he leaves a family of sixteen. There is said to be a great deal of rivalry and dissention in this large family, which even he Emperor himself found it difficult to control.

In speculating on the probable effect of the Czar's death in the aspect of the present war, these details have great significance. Of the character of the hereditary Grand Duke, or indeed of any of the Royal family, we are not well informed. The person of Alexander is thus desscribed by the Marquis de Custine, who saw him when he was about twenty-one years of age:

They are all on Imperial footing, and are main-

His height is commanding, but he appears to me rather fat. His round face resembles rather that of a German than a Russian. The habitual hum r which it at present denotes is gentleness and benevolence; but between the youthful smile of the eyes and the constant contraction of the nners that he will cause himself t possible to avoid observing in the lines of his face a power of dissimulation which one trembles to see in so young a man. This trait is doubtless the impress of destiny. It convinces

In a work of Count de Gurowski, published last year, entitled "Russia as it is," we find the following remarks, which have a direct reats, having taken an active part in the revolu-tion in Poland, whence he was exiled, and being a gentleman of fine ability and much learning expresses his views as follows:

The unnatural worship of the Imperial authorit begins movily to die out, even how, in the break of mighty numbers among all classes of the nation, and the external glitter with which it is still surrounded, depends on the personality of the present Cozar, who e successful reign for more than aquarter of a century, has maintained and kindled the fiame of locality and has accordanced the masses to be necessors. The spell will vanish. No doubt that be cowardice recently shown by the rest of Europe, in rather the infamous treathery of its sovereigns, is aristocracles and conservatives, has contributed nightily to increase the spurious brilliancy surconding the Czar. However, he has himself thus nearly consumed all the face which the faith of the instion can offer him as a burnt offering. The idea is exhausted by him, its extinction has begun; and tis an indisputable truth and law, that what has seem to wither as an idea, cannot much larger sus-

Several of our exchanges, in alluding to the

known as Know-Nothings, and have no desire that they should be held responsible for what aps been on our own responsibility, as will b on the people political tricksters and demagogues ly and on our own hook, endeavor to give

rected to the card in our advertising columns of

ere consumed. The loss is estimated at about

Hall, the main building of the College of New ras an insurance on the building for \$10,000. Bank, at \$108.

The Poole Affair.

The New York Express, evidently ashamed o he marked demonstrations of respect and regard shown in that city, for the memory of Bill Poole, ffers the following apologetic explanation:

"It is not at all wonderful, as some of the journals assert, that the death of Poole should create this asassert, that the death of Poole'should create this as-tonishing excitement that we see. He and his asso-ciates have more or less ruled the politics of this great metropolis for years;—and the murder of a leader so eminent is a great event in Metropolitan life. We exaggerate nothing, then, in the political and moral importance we give to it." This may do for an apology, but it is a miserable

excuse. Such movements are the reflex of a popular sentiment, and such an apology is of itself chameful. It is humiliating to have to confess that men like Poole and his associates, are the political rulers of our great Metropolis. Poole was, perhaps, rather better than the majority of his class. He seems to have been a man of generous impulses, and to have had some sense of his moral and social obligations. With proper early raining, and with different associations, he might have become a noble, generous, and useful man. But even if he had been, personally, ever so worthy, his position as the representative of a band of lawless ruffians, and the fact of his having met his death at the hand of a ruffian and in a drunken frolic, should of itself have prevented public demonstrations in his honor, and should have given to public sentiment a direction very different from that which it has taken. That his funeral should have been attended by a numerou body of his fellows is not to be marvelled at, for his physical power had naturally given him a strong hold on people of that class. But that the whole population of a great city should turn out en masse, and that the most respectible journals of this country should lend their columns to do honor and to record the honors done to a low rowdy and the leader of a band of rowdies, is surely cause for shame and sorrow. Public sentiment must indeed be diseased when such event can produce such results.

It is asserted that much of the sympathy ex pressed for Poole was to be found in the fact that he was considered a "martyr to the Native American cause." It is stated that he and Hver were among the fighting men of the American Order, What need has the American cause for martyrs what need for fighting men? We had suppose the American or ler was an order for political reform. But the employment of bullies for political purposes is one of the worst and most depraved of the old party tricks. If the American cause needs such support as this, it is less worthy than we had supposed it. How often have the very journals which now lend half their columns to histories of Poole's funeral, and to records of the sayings and doings of members of Poole's ruffian band, expressed contempt and abhorrence of the spirit which leads certain of the English nobility and gentry to patronise and to pet "The nobility and gentry to patronise and to pet "The Fancy," as these ruffians are there called! And yet they are permitting themselves to attach a social importance to this class which has never been accorded them elsewhere. When it is admitted by a respectable journal that such men as Poole and his associates govern the political destinies of the largest city in America, is it not time to stop and think of reform!

If this diseased public sentiment were, however, of a merely political nature, it would be a

ever, of a merely political nature, it would be a matter of less importance, for it would most probably cure itself. The results of political wrongs are so apparent, and affect so nearly every citizen of the country, that they readily work out their own cure. But this has a wider significance in its bearing on the moral and social sentiment of the country. And this view of it is not limited to New York. The falsehood and grossness of the popular taste is evidenced all over the couns and the constant contraction of the re is a discordance which does not be"Ruth Hall," Barnum's shameless history of his achery deceit imposition and knavery nrewit and more than his grossness; works by soi disant physicians, who cannot tell how many bones there are in the human head, and, on sub jects that truly scientific men would never offer for public consideration, and a thousand kindred passed unnoticed. It is displayed in the eager thirst for money and in the ridiculous and unsat isfying manner in which that money is spent. It shown in the ostentation of what are called the

upper (that is the richer) classes. It is evinced in the want of respect for age, for talent, for respectability of name or station, and in the total disregard of the claims of God, Man or Devil in social Young-America. It is recognized in the fact that our "better society" is in the hands, and under the management of half-grown boys and isolation from parents and elder friends in amuse-

ents, pursuits, and pleasures, of our young girls.

And finally it is exhibited in the patronage ex-

tended by respectible men to brute force, to petty trickery or to vulgar ostentation instead of to mental cultivation, to straightforward honesty or to genuine force of character. It is time that the moral sense of the community was beginning to be awakened of this state of things, that some means of producing a change in public sentiment was suggested and acted upon. It is high time that thinking men should exhibit their influence on the sice of order and decorum; that abuses which

> evil grows to an alarming size, and careless Good to her daughters; let society refuse its pro the senseless butterflies that are constantly ened as infamy; an aimless one, a disgrace, and a frivolous one a contempt, and popular sentiment will soon grow healthy, and America will escape that sad fate which history has taught her, has ever been the result of national luxury, prodi-

gality and profligacy.

by Lightning. We hear that the telegraph news from New Hampshire published in the Courier yesterday morning, telling of the overwhelming defeat of the hitherto invincible Democracy of that State by those terrible Know-Nothings, created a tre mendous sensation among the Democrats at Frankfort who had just assembled in State Convention for the purpose of enacting the farce of aming candidates for annihilation by the K. N's. The Courier was eagerly sought after, and after being freely passed around and read, there was quite a visible shaking among the dry bones and a trembling in the knees, of the doomed politiwe are so terribly licked in New Hampshire what in the d-lis the use of making fools of our

nications, which lie unread on our table lertainly our readers do not need again to be told that we pass unnoticed anything which is offered author's name. This rule is inviolable, and we

pesky critters' in Kentucky, where the true

Gazette states that there is a regularly organize association of blacks in that city, bound together by the most solemn oaths, and meeting in secret whose object is the abduction of colored servants rave'ling with their masters, who are suspecte

and bloody riot occurred on the Pittsburgh wharf

Stock in the Kentucky Banks is advancing day there was a sale of five shares, Northern | that terrible fellow's family had taken seats in the

Hon. Jno. C. Breckinridge versus the Know-Nothings.

It seems that the gentleman who misrepre sented, in the last Congress, the strong American feeling that prevails in the Ashland District, was anxious to place himself on the record. How he succeeded the reader will find in the following extracts, which we beg the reader to mark parti-

Cular note of.

[From the New York Express.]

The interesting questions are—to what extent must the United States be the hospital for the idiotic, insane, the blind the miserable, the wretched, the hopeless poor!—to what extent must we support the exported paupers of the European world!—and how great a reservoir shall our country be of the disordered and confusing elements of the old world!—or, if the extent ng elements of the old world?-or, if the extent the reservoir we are creating?

To remedy the admitted evils of immigration.

and to secure the country from the excess of these evils, Mr. Wentworth, of Mass., introduced a bill from one of the committees into Congress, which Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, fell upon, and denounced. Mr. Wen worth said: and denounced. Arr. were worth said:
"The State of Massachusetts was largely burdened
with foreign paupers. They had built within the
past year three poor-houses, in which they maintain
a great many paupers, at an annual expense of \$200,000. New York expends annually a million of dollars in taking care of her blind and insane." Mr. Breckinridge replied:

"His impression was that the State of Virginia, or "His impression was that the State of Virginia, or a issachusetts, or Kentucky had a right to control heir own action in this respect. Assuming the bower to exist, it was at least a cruel exercise of that bower. Under the provisions of the bill, no foreign person could come into this country without obtainng from an American consul a certificate that l not been for five years insane, idiotic, blind, had suffered in any way from a derangement of his intellect. It could as well be said, and with the same propriety, who has not suffered from any derangement of the bowels. [Laughter.] If a man has the misfortune to have one blind person in his family, that family must either be dissevered or compelled to remain where they are. It is the fruits compelled to remain where they are. It is the fruits of a spirit which he knew was popular and sweep-ing like a hurricane across the continent, but it is a spirit which is in conflict with the fundamental prin-

the rich and the poor, and prevents their coming hither only by a pass, like a negro of the South in passing from one plantation to another."

"Sam" at the Fag End of the Session—Choked off by Breckinridge—He "Still Lives." We didn't expect "Sam" to do much with the last Congress. It was positively unfit for any decent, orderly, and honest youth like "Sam" to associate with. He has picked out a seat, however, for the next session, and will devote all his time to correcting the legislative blunders of the last. And plenty of work he has before him—but he will do it all. Make a note of that!

of work he has before him—but he will do it all. Make a note of that!

At the eleventh hour, Mr. Wentworth, (Mass.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of foreign paupers, criminals, insane and bilad persons into the United States. Now, one would naturally suppose that no native American—no matter how intensely Anti "Know-Nothing"—could object to a measure calculated so directly to diminish crime and lighten taxation. Had the bill opposed the immigration of all foreignres, or been in any respect severe, some such eigners, or been in any respect severe, some such osition might have been looked for. But how

canism we take to imply, among other things he "greatest good to the greatest number." Are he majority benefited by letting in a horde of for-ign murderers to cut their throats? thieves to break

above all others is certain, to-wit: as this hation gets older, it becomes more acutely jealous of foreign influence, and, as spare lands fill up, there will be less need of permitting the immigration of any foreigners whatever, even the most thrifty and industrious!

Nothing issurer than this. The American party will last—at least until the whole nation is brought over the iterative and these coarses to be an accessible. minority.

The bill, just as we expected, was tabled, by a vote

of congressional placemen and demagogues should lend it their support. We want none of their assis-tance. We can flourish without them. We care

Fugitive Slave Case at Columbus,

This capital was thrown into considerable xcitement on Monday by the announcement that a female slave, in custody of her master. who was traveling from Louisville, Ky., to Virginia, was to be brought before Judge Jamison, of the Probate Court. The court-room was soon filled with anxious spectators. The history of the case is thus detailed by the State Journal: The name of the slave girl is Rosalia Arm

gave her to his daughter, the wife of Rev. Dr. Dennison, an Episcopal clergyman, living in Louisville, Ky. A short time since, Mrs. Dennison died in Louisville, leaving a young babe, and Dr. Dennison requested a relative of the family, Dr. Miller, then on a visit to Kentucky, and who was about to return to Virginia, to take charge of the girl Rosetta, whom he intended as a nurse for his

The doctor accordingly started with the girl in his charge, but the state of the Ohio river nade it necessary for him to take the railroad. He reached here on Saturday, but was compelled to lie over. The news soon spread through our city that a slave was in our mids, and the Rev. Vm. B. Ferguson, a colored Baptist minister urday night, to take charge of the girl. Mr. Galloway, Mr. Carrington and Mr. Taylor were employed as counsel for the girl, and Mr. Heath

Vare in behalf of the owner Dr. Miller stated to the Court his agency the case, and asked as a favor that the case might lie over until the 14th inst., at which time Mr. Dennison could reach here, and he could tak such measures as he might deem advisable. But the girl declaring that she desired to re-main in freedom in Ohio, and the legal question as to her rights being conceded, she was, as a minor, permitted to choose a guardian. L. G. Van Slyke, of this city, was selected, who gave and took charge of her person, to await

Louisville and Frankfort Rail-

road. We learn that Mr. Samuel Gill has been elected Superintendent of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, in place of J. F. Gamble, re signed. Mr. Gill has been for some time, and still is, Superintendent of the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, and is, we believe, an efficient and competent engineer, but it strikes us his appoint ment is an ill-advised one, unless it is designed to place both roads under control of the same Directors. The Louisville and Frankfort Railroad accommodation of the business of this en sympathies must be with the road to which he has been so long attached, we cannot hope for any improvement und or his administration. Directors of the Louisville Railroad have for American feeling is notoriously as 'strong as long time been pursuing a suicidal policy, the result of which is the stock has depreciated to 35 or 40 cents. From present indications, we should judge it has by no means touched bottom. It seems not to be understood that the road will be ompelled to rely mainly on its local business for a support, and that the true policy would be to vor to accommodate and increase that busi ness. They may learn this after awhile, but we should think sensible business men would have

discovered this in time to have profitted by it ere

We publish this morning a graphic letter from rter we despatched to Frankfort to furnish us with the sayings and doings, of doubtless, the last Democratic State Convention that will ever assemble in Kentucky. The proceedings open rich, but for all the racy details we must refer the reader to the interesting letter that may be found in another column. It seems that some of the more excitable delegates began to abuse "Sam" before the convention was organized. in value in the East. In Philadelphia on Mon- They evidently thought and feared that some of convention. Perhaps such was the case.

PLATTSBURGH, March 9. Editor State Register: We couldn't "stop it."
This American party will march on. We did our best. We fused in all shapes; bogus Ku. w. Nothings, Journal Whigs, Pierce Democrats, Douglass softs, Nebraska, anti-Nebraska, Catholic priests, and Catholic peope, all that we could rake and scrape, dig up, of all countries and creeds, but "Sam" walked right on as you say over us all. He wouldn't stop. What's to be done, Mr. Editor. We of the Shatagee country want to know?

Thus writes a correspondent of the Albany State Register. He represents his case very fairly. There is something about this American party that endears it to the great heart of the people, that entitles it to the sympathies, not only of those born on the soil, but even of those who, having lived among us long enough to know and understand the requirements of our country, are equally jealous with ourselves of either ignorant or insidious foreign intervention. Th proof of its power is in the majesty of its march. The little ball, started scarcely twelve months ago has rolled with astonishing quickness all over this broad land, gathering size and strength as it went, till now, as the Register's correspon dent asserts and as the news of each returning day demonstrates, no party clique, no new fusion of creeds, no subservience to old party leaders no sectional distraction, nothing is great enough to oppose its formidable bulk, to stay its onward course, or to bid it "thus far and no farther."

It must be a potent power that can thus readily and easily destroy parties that have stood the test of years, subvert the machinations of practised political leaders, draw to itself men from all ranks and stations of life, and crash like a whirlwind over the land, gathering in its flight all the elements of that power which makes it irresistable. Its march is the march of destiny, its power s the power of truth, its glory, the glory of suc

The history of political parties furnishes n parallel to this. Scarce twelve months ago, so eeble as hardly to be noticed, or if noticed, only to be laughed at, and already so powerful as to strike terror to its foes and to make its mark in the history of the nation. The secret of this success is easily told. The trite aphorism, so often sed without significance, here bears its full alue-"Truth is mighty and will prevail." Its ep impress of truth comes home to every heart: whether in the busy mart, in the cuiet seclusion of the groves and fields, in the chamber of the student or in the cottage of the laborer.

"Get but the Truth once uttered and 'tis like A star new-bore, that drops into its place; And which, once circling in its placid round, Not all the tumult of the earth can shake." Let this great American party, now that the eart of the nation beats in unison with it, keep steadily in view the secret of its early success steadfastly adhere, as it has done, to the Good and the True; and the abuses of old parties will be eformed, the true American spirit be festeredmagoguery destroyed; while the country will no longer present to the world the spectacle of a nation governed by men who use its high places for their personal or political aggrandizeme rather than for the glory and honor of the repub

The slave question at Columbus, Ohio, has subsided. The Rev. Mr. Dennison, of this city, owner of the girl in the case, who was named Rosetta Armstead, had an interview with her at was committed by the Court. The Statesman

eign murderers to cut their throats? thieves to break open their houses, paupers to eat up their substance, helpless victims of misfortune to be supported by a public already taxed to the utmost in behalf of its own kith and kin? But Mr. Breckinridge goes on "It is one of the fruits of that spirit which is now sweeping like a hurricane over the land."

True as gospel—that, and Breckinridge's effort to "head it off" is about on a par with the original Mrs. Partington's ineffectual endeavors to drive back the tides of the Atlantic with a mop. The orator is, however, "willing to abide the time when there will be a reaction of public sentiment." We hepe he will have a good time abiding the time. For one thing above all others is certain, to wit: as this nation gets The girl is now in the employ of Dr. Coulter, a whose house she will doubtless meet with the kindest treatment."

he residence of his son-in-law, in this city, and has not been heard of since. His hair is silvery white, his eyes are grey and quite sparkling, eye rows heavy, good regular features, with a healthy emplexion, about five feet seven inches high peaks the German language, and is very diffient when in strange company.

He had on when he left, a black fur hat, black loth pants, cashmere, or cloth vest, a cloth shor oat and shoes. Any information concerning the above will be thankfully received by many who

A PROMINENT POLITICIAN MISSING.-We do not see the name of Gen. W. S. PILCHER among the list of delegates to the Democratic Conven this is the first time for lo! these many years that a Democratic State Assemblage has misse is presence and been deprived of his counsels He was always one of the most active, untiring and efficient supporters of that party, and we are curious to see how it will get along without

ocracy have another grievous complaint to nake against the rascally Know-Nothings. The editor of one of their organs in this city, in atendance at the Frankfort Convention, on arising, Saturday morning, could not find his breeches He was in a fix, decidedly, but as he returned n good trim we presume the faithful provided for his necessities. Of course it was all a trick of those "midnight plotters," the Know-Noth-

More Annexation .- A queer bit of news at pears in the London papers received by the Pac fic, under the head of telegraphic advices from Vienna, respecting the Russian Possessions in North America. It is as follows:

VIBNNA, Saturday, Feb. 17th, 9 A. M According to the local papers, the Russia eneral Mansuroff, who has recently arrived a Brussels, is the bearer of the cession of the Rus ian Possessions in North America to the United ates for \$30,000,000. All hail! "General MANSUROFF.

The Buffalo Express says that three men med Robt. Ramsey, John Landrican, and Jereniah Curtain, were smothered to death in the flouring mill of Wm. Baker, in Seymour, Canada West, a few days ago. They were at work or the lower floor, when the floor above them gave way, letting three thousand bushels of wheat

reek show a total of \$1,193,773, entered at the port, against \$2,357,279 for the corresponding given for the candidate who would promise t week of last year, and \$1,503,263 thrown on the narket, against \$2,437,550, for the corresponding week last year. Thus far this year the total en ered is \$14,182,147, against \$22,326,495 for the ame period of last year.

WHO HAS SEEN SAM ?-Gen. Sam. Houston rrived in this city yesterday. The redoubtable Sam is in excellent health and admirable spirits. He left during the afternoon on the Nebraska, en oute for Texas. He has seen service on this essel before, and this probably influenced his choice of a conveyance.

ster, Mass., last week, at which there were ixty plates laid, the cost of cooking for which and the bill of fare was quite excellent) amount ed to only \$1 40, four hundred feet of gas being nsumed, at a rate of 31 mills per foot.

W. Allen has been acquitted of killing John Lee Mason. Alf. Allen, the State Attorney, and Wolf, of this city, prosecuted. The verdict of not guilty, was rendered in seventy minutes f E'kton, Todd county, for improvement in brick

kilns; also one to George W. W heatley, of Har Lyon, of Jeffersonville, fell to the ground yesterday. It was uncompleted, and we presume

the walls were not "set." There is a forthcoming volume of Sketches and Poems, by James Gordon Bennett, of the where there was a fusion of Whigs, Democrats, New York Herald.

Democratic State Nominations. THE TICKET AS REPORTED.

Dissatisfaction-Warm Times Expected.

By the following telegraphic dispatch from our own reporter, received by the House Line last night, it will be seen that the nominating committee have, after some warm debate, made their report. The nominations, it seems, are not reseived with much favor by a portion of the

FRANKFORT, March 15th, P. M. Editors Louisville Courier: The Committee on Nominations had a session of five hours, and after a long and warm discussion, agreed to recommend the following ticket: For Governor-Beverly L. Clarke, of Simpson. Lieut, Governor-Beriah Magoffin, of Mercer.

Treasurer-James Garrard, of Boyle. Auditor-James A. Grinstead, of Fayette Attorney General-R. W. Woolley, of Favette. The contest between Clarke and Hise, for Gov rnor, was close, Clarke beating his opponent only six votes. Magoffin was nominated unanimously Clarke is understood to belong to the anti-Administration faction.

Warm times are expected to-night, as there i much dissatisfaction. A part of the Louisville delegation is ready to bolt.

A Slight Mistake.

An esteemed correspondent seems to think that E. D. Hobbs, Esq., of Jefferson, was anxious to secure the nomination of the Know-Nothings for Governor. We can assure him that he was never in his life more mistaken. We happen to have had an opportunity of knowing Mr. Hobbs' views and feelings on the subject, and we can affirm that, so far from desiring such nomination, nothing could have been more distasteful to him; and had it been made, would have been accepted only with the view that such use of his name was absolutely necessary to harmonize the great American party All his inclinations are domestic and averse to po litical life, and it would be only under a deep sense of public duty that he would be willing to abandon, even temporarily, the quiet avocations of his happy home. Mr. Hobbs does not belong to the new order, but for many years has been an earnest and devoted advocate of true Americanism. He is a true-hearted Kentuckian, and is one of those sterling and upright men of whom so few are to be found, that honor any cause to which they are attached. The fact that a large number of the delegates to the K. N. convention were exceed ingly anxious to use Mr. Hobbs' name in connection with the nomination for the Gubernatorial chair, is a compliment of which he has reason to

What will they Say Now?

Some of the silliest and most vindictive opponents of the American party have been charging from day to day that the Know-Nothing movement was a Whig trick, and that all true Democrats denounced and were opposed to it What will they say now, when Locofocoism is utterly annihilated in its heretofore strong-hold, the Granite State, and where there have not for many years been enough Whigs left for seed? Now, notwithstanding the desperate exertions of the administration, Pierce's own State has gone overwhelmingly against him, and the Know-Nothings have left scarcely a grease spot of Locofocoism in it. They have annihilated that the house of Mr. Vandyke, to whose care she party there almost as effectually as they recently did the Whig party in Massachusetts.

Violent Storm at Nashville.

On Monday night last a violent storm visited Nashville, which uprooted trees, unroofed and lemolished houses, and did much damage to property. The tin roof on the First Presbyte:ian Church (Dr. Edgar's) and the copper roof of the State Capitol were blown off. The "old Brewery" was blown down and demolished, and other sildings in and near the city were sericusly

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY .- A fire started in the woods, about fifteen miles from Charleston, S. C. rapidity along the line of the South Carolina Railroad, till at last accounts it has approached within five miles of Charleston. The Mercury The fire was exceedingly violent and destruction

tive, and has done great injury to the farms on its route. A train, loaded with cotton taken in at of burning flakes, and two cars, containing eight hales were hurned. The remainder of the train impossible to pass without extreme risk, they re turned to the Seven Mile Post, and the enginee came to the city for orders. During a great part f yesterday the city was completely shre

About eight or ten miles from the city the roa was fringed on each side by a line of fire, while an occasional pine tree was seen standing like a pillar of blaze, with the flames dancing and rushing out to extremest limbs. Few of these valua e trees were burned down, however; but the fire continued to increase and spread itself over the surface of the ground. Fences, barns and negro huts were quickly surrounded, and in some instances wholly or partially consumed.

cars were surrounded by fire, and the passengers suffered much from the smoke. The woods along the Georgia Railroad, above Thompson, were also on fire at the same time, and it is feared great damage has been done in that direction.

The Columbia (S. C.) Times, of Saturday, say the fire is sweeping everything in the neighbor hood of Lexington Court House, and the town it self is threatened with destruction. Mills houses, barns, stables, &c., for six or ten miles around, had fallen a prey to the flames.

A New Invention .- We have seen specimen of a superior article of printing paper, said to be made entirely of cane poles, which invention, if superior to that made of rags, and at one-third less cost. Thesteamer Charleston, that passed here a short time since, had on board twenty-five tons of cane poles, destined for Wheeling, where they are to be manufactured into paper. Mr. B. A. Lavender, of Baltimore, who is interested in the project, has made contracts at the South for large quantities of cane poles.

nember of Congress elect from the third district of Massachusetts, has written a letter to the Keene Sentinel, in which he declares his opinion that the late letter of Gen. Scott, respecting a bar gain said to have been proposed by Archbisho Hughes, in which the Catholic vote was to b

FIRE IN FRANKFORT .- The well-known Bar stow's corner, an old brick building, on the corner of Broadway and St. Clair streets, Frankford just opposite to the State House, was destroyed by fire Friday night. It was occupied by a dry-

Julia Dean) the celebrated actress was born, long

Of the Democratic State nominees, three are from Favette, and all but one from the upper portion of the State. Clarke, the candidate for dovernor, is the only one from the Green river country, or southern Kentucky. We presume that as it was a foregone conclusion that a defeat was certain, it was not deemed of much imporance where the to-be-used-up individuals were

Easby, of the Penny Post of that city, have been held to bail not to engage in a duel or street fight. It appeas they had been engaged in an editorial warfare, which it was feared would take a more serious turn, and on affidavit they were held to bail in \$2,000 to keep the peace for twelve

New York town elections show that the Know-Nothings have been generally successful. The xceptions have been in places where there was a large foreign population, and in some instances Sewardites, and Catholics.

The Democratic State Convention.

Organization and Proceedings. A LICK AT "SAM!" PLATFORMS AND SPEECHES.

A PERSONAL DISTURBANCE. (From the Courier's Special Reporter.)

The morning train from Louisville, upon which our "own correspondent," the subscriber, was passenger, came to a halt in front of the Frankort depot at half past nine o'clock, amidst the

nost Democratic crowd my optics ever saw. There were scores of sovereigns from the "hill there was a tren country" who perhaps had never before seen the ron horse; a noisy lot of hotel porters and the isual village rabble, who having nothing else to ccupy their time, are everlastingly on the qui vive about the arrivals and departures of cars, tage-coaches and the like. Towering above this motley assemblage, I es

pied his excellency, Gov. Powell, busily engaged shaking hands with the people; Beverly L Clarke prospecting the chances of a gubernatorial nomination; Major Breckinridge receiving the felicita ions of his constituents; and your eminent fellow-citizen, Daniel Macallister, Esq., whose absence from the Police Court, where he is a sort of self-cons'ituted Associate Judge, was doubtless missed this morning by the officials. Escaping to the Capitol, I learned that the Con-vention was to be leld in the Methodist Church, and thither, at the ringing of the bell, wended my way rather in advance of a long procession of "the unwashed." The house was soon filled o repletion, and steps taken towards organiza-

well to state that the Convention is numerously attended, and the delegates have a very solid ap The exigencies of the crisis, and th reatened loss of the spoils, or loaves and fishe has called forth an unusual demonstration of the unterrified. Sixty-five counties are represented by one or more delegates; the following counties coming up missing, viz: Bracken, Bullitt, Barren Breckenridge, Futler, Casey, Daviess, Edmund-son, Gallatin, Garrard, Greene, Hardin, Harlan, Johnson, Knox, La Rue, Lewis, Livingston, Logan, M'Clean, Muhlenburg, Marion, Meade, Mon-roe, Nicholas, Nelson, Ohio, Perry, Pike, Pendle-ton, Powell, Rockastle, Russel, Todd, Taylor, Whitley and Washington. There is an omen in When the house was fairly jammed, Mr. James De Courcey, with gloves, moved that a pralimi nary organization of the Democracy of Kentucky

be had, by the appointment of Gen. Desha, of Harrison, as Chairman. After the lapse of several minutes Gen. Desha ppeared in the pulpit, and asked the Convention o come to order, which it did, by a great stamp-

It was moved that all the Democratic editors oresent act as Secretaries.
At this crisis the Rev. J. H. Linn and Dan Macallister, Esq., of Louisville, entered from a rear door. Mr. Linn took a seat in his own alpit. Mr. Mc. subsided into the crowd.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Linn, of the

Methodist Church.
Messrs. Harney, of the Louisville Democrat Taylor, of the Lexington Statesman, S. I. M. Major, of the Frankfort Yeoman, and Sam'l L. Marshall, of the Maysville Express, appeared as

erat, then took a front position, and read, with some trouble, a preamble and resolution, to the ffect that here is a secret party in existence, and that anybody who belongs to that party and foists himself upon this Convention, is so steeped in moral iniquity, and so degraded in social cortion, that he is not worthy of the recognition honorable men.
T. T. Garrard, of Boyle, moved that the res

This proposition was negatived by a tremendous vote, and the resolutions were again read, much to the edification of the crowd. who had a right to vote, that the Convention was names of delegates enrolled, before the resolu-

The "chair" suggested twice, that the dele The "chair" also suggested that the member would not stand upon the seats, nor otherwise disfigure the building of their Methodist friends.

On motion facilities were extended to H. M. McCarty, of the Paducah Journal, and H. R.

French, of the Georgetown Herald, for repo e proceedings.
In the meanwhile, your "own correspondent, with the assistance of that redoubtable constable John W. Pruett, stationed himself near the altar, without any resolve or motion being made mmittee of two from each Congressional Dis

and other State offices.
Sam'l. L. Marshall, of Mason, thought there

was no use of having a committee on nomina tions; that all things should be done openlyated any caucusing.
R. B. J. Twyman suggested an amendm

asing the vote on the representative apportion Mr. De Courcey thought it should be the basis of the number of Democratic votes in each c unty. Louisville had a larger number of votes, but they were not of the right sort—too

few Democrats. The anti-Know-Nothing resolutions wyman were again read, for the fourth time in a half-hour. Col Taylor proclaimed them with a great deal of emphasis, making the best of their

bad grammar and worse rhetoric.

These resolutians were adopted by a hip, huzza, and hurra vote, "Sam" not offering the slightest objection, although he laughed heartily. The Chair then appointed a committee to nom that permanent officers for the Convention.

digest a report, a recess was taken until 3

To conclude, let me tell you that there are two parties in attendance. One is strongly against the feeble Pierce administration, but willing to et it pass without any rebuke, if Lynn Boyd c ommended for the Presidential canvass of The other is the "Guthrie faction," who lesire Pierce's cabinet endorsed for the sake otally opposed to Boyd for the Preside It seems impossible to even guess at the nominees. Beverly L. Clarke, formerly a member of Congress from the Second District, is thought to well. Hise is said to be too cold and intellectua

the Hon. Linn Boyd, Major Breckinridge, &c.
If anything developes of interest to-night I will despatch you. The locomotive whistles at the top of the hill, and here's to a period.
Yours, SE DE KAY.

The lightning has already informed you of the complishment of that for which the Democracy ssem led here yesterday. The ticket is made— he innocent candidates have been designated for the altar of political sacrifice, and we have now But there was so much said and done prior to e nominations that it had best be recorded, i not for the edification, at least for the amusemen

narkable Convention, let me start with the after nan, and at precisely the minute, he rapped vio-ently on the pulpit with his jack-knife, thus callng the assemblage to order.

A PLATFORM IS PROPOSED. Col. G. A. Caldwell, of Louisville, then moved that a committee for the drafting of a set of principles, be appointed. This was a with great unanimity, the unterrified of ascertaining what really was ames P. Metcalfe and several others. MR. DE COURCY WISHES TO SPEAK,

mmittee having retired. Mr. De of Campbell, arose and pitched into the com tee, into platforms, and into gram ly. But the crowd would not ELIJAH NUTALL RISES.

and in a speech of two hours, gave a history o his life and adventures, political, social and re ligious. He said he was a brother-in-law to the Methodist church, scored the Baptist's and Re tormer's for attempting to alter the Bible; told about the Romish monks and their dogs on Mt. St. Bernard, rescuing travelers lost in the snow, other elementary educational works. then elaborated his views upon the low-flung, contemptible, and particularly obnoxious Knowed. Not content with denouncing the generally, he singled out the editor of the Con

your now demolished self was held accountable, is that of being the "organ" of the new party, thereby spreading the heresy into thousands of families, for Mr. Nutall seemed to think that everybody read the Courter, as its broad columns stared him in the face wheresoever he might go. Mr. Trabue then came in for a share of abuse, and the speech, or whatever you choose to call it, was ended by an oration on Mr. Clay, accom-panied by the shedding of a few crocodile tears. We hope they possessed saltiness sufficient to save the speaker from the terrible remorse he must have experienced, for never did the departed statesman have a more bitter, ruthless (and some people say unscrupilous) for than this same

people say unscrupulous) foe than this same Elijah Nutall. Being seated, MR. DECOURY AGAIN ttempted to say something, but he could not go in ther than to express his disagreement with the further than to express his disagreement with the eulogy on Clay. Commencing a fresh sentence there was a tremendous stamping, shouting and hissing, so that Mr. D. sat down.

COL. TAYLOR SPRAKS, Calls were made for a number of gentlemen to Calls were made for a number of gentlemen to address the meeting, but no one responded, save Col. B. B. Taylor, editor of the Lexington Statesman, who gave the listeners a very interesting (to those who had not read the papers) account of the war between Russia and the Allies, and the general spread of Democracy. The Col. rounded his periods well, and really soke handsomely for a man whose profession is that of the quill. But I forget. Col. Taylor has been on the stage, having performed the part of Tecumseh in a play of that name, written by himself, and of course knows how to deliver himself. Having concluded his remarks upon the war in the Crimea, Col. T. was seated.

Some hungry mortal then suggested that it was supper time, and so pell-mell rushed the crowd, all eager for seats at the first table.

NIGHT SESSION. Now comes the jolly, or rather the serio-cor part of the proceedings. There was a erfect jam in the house, and not a few delegates elevated in voice and feelings.

THE PLAY OPENS

President Desha having hoist d the curtains, John P. Martin, an ex-member of Congress, and who formerly prided himself on being called the Rob Roy of the mountains, opened with the heavy acting. He was fornenst the committee on resolutions, and desired that another should be appointed. Too many of the committee-men were from the blue grass section of the State. The mountains, said Mr. M., ought to have a fair show, and this work of the state. and this view of the case he proceeded to explain by the loudest speech that was perhaps ever heard. It was evidently on too high a key to be appreciated by the multitude, for they voted down the motion by a genuine Democratic huzza. In the meantime, there was a cy-play, in the meantime, there was a cy-play, in the C. C. C. Rogers, of Lexington, Mr. Chrisman, of Wayne, Mr. De Courcy, of Campbell, Mr. Milliken. of McCracken, and several others participated. During the discussion, Mr. Irvine, a deleted. gate from Louisville, rose to several points of or-der, and desired information two or three times

PERSONAL AND WRATHFUL. The lesser speakers having exhausted them selves, the President arose and said that he re pelled with scorn and contempt the imputation nade on his impartiality in the appo

Yoyd.
Mr. Martin—Do you mean me?
President Desha—I do, sir, and I hurl back the putation. Mr. Martin—Did I impute anything dishon

Mr. Martin—Did I impact any interest ble to the Chair!

President Desha—You did, sir.

Mr. Martin—Well, I don't recollect it; and if I did make the imputation I did not intend it; therefore I beg the Chair's pardon, and hope it therefore I beg the Cuell's parton, will be all right.

Whereupon the very stern and threatening looks of Gen. Desha subsided into his usually dignified countenance; but he said not a word. We hope it is all right with the two gentler

PLATFORM ANNOUNCED. At this juncture, Col. Caldwell announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to re-

Mr. Chrisman, a member of the last Congress hought that it would be better to postpone the the edification of the crowd.

Mr. Harney, of the Democrat, wanted to know the had a right to vote, that the Convention was vision and contention and feuds and all sorts of nostine elements in the Convention, that might be calmed and quieted by a postponement. It was known, said he, that he friends of a distinguished Kentuckian (Hon. Linn Boyd) were desirous of presenting his name for the Presidency, and that

was proper this Convention should re Col. Taylor said he didn't come to the Conver tion for the purpose of making a President. Several other gentlemen expressed themselves in the

ame style SAM MARSHALL, OF MASON, aid there was a cloud in the horizon and a stor rewing that would play smash. He wanted

Mr. Chrisman said there must be a postpo ent and some steps toward conciliat there would be another Convertion called on the next day, that would do up things in a Democratic way. A great many joined in saying the same, and an equal number sneered at the proposition. Some call Chrisman bogus, and his friend called every one bogus. Indeed, everyfriend called every one bogus. Indeed, every-thing indicated fun at that time, when who should

JOHN O. HARRISON AS PACIFICATOR. Mr. H. said he was one of the friends of Boy ment for an hour or so, until the me of the nominating Committee could come in. This was agreed to.

COLLECTION TAKEN UP. The leisure time of the Convention was the occupied by the taking up of a collection to pay for cleaning up the church. Hats were passed around and nearly twenty dollars raised. This accordingly the faithful were requested to shell out their halves and quarters once more. This effort raised the amount to over forty dollars, and then there commenced a rivalry between some rural gentleman and ex-Coloner C. C. Green as which should pay the most of the sum lacking

The resolutions were then reported, but the are so long and so unimportant that it would not do to occupy the Courier with them. They are

1. This is a great country, and we, Democrat ave made it so.

2. We endorse the Baltimore platfo

nd said order is very wicked. 4. President Pierce's administration is a ver-firm one, and Secretary Guthrie is a man of

6. There having been two distinguished Kentuckians mentioned in connection with the Pres-idency, it would be "premature" to make a repith, were passed with but one negative vote.

Mr. Samuel L. Marshall, editor of the Maysville

Express, voted nay, having an especial and uncompromising hostility to the Pierce cabinet in general, and Mr. Guthrie in particular.

The ticket already forwarded you, was then re-orted and unanimously ratified. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Clarke and inform him of his nomination.

By and by Beverly L, entered and made a few emarks accepting the nomination. He had been aroused from sleep, and it was the general im-pression of those who heard him that he had not een entirely waked. It was certainly a heavy, dull, and somniferous sort of a speech.

formed an event in the evening performance. The Major was down on the Know-Nothings, said that Congress had no business to regulate the period should make the naturalization laws. some very elegantly said stuff about Church and State, the Major concluded. The crowd that in pairs and groups had been frequently going across the street to Meriwether's, was by this time upparious, and so the Convention adjourned in

It would not be proper to make so long a nar-rative without appending a moral. Briefly and succinctly it is this:

Democracy in Kentucky is on its last legs— being divided into the Boyd and Powell presi-dential factions—and into administration and nination as a matter of form. State, and was present in the Convention. He rather liked the nominations, and may have assisted in making them. Besides he fanci:s easy work, and the slaying of the nominees will

It is said that the shafts sunk to the dis tance of one hundred and eighty feet at Evans

--- The total vote of the city of Chicago at

words and fiery gestures. The sin for which your now demolished self was held accountable,

The Brigadier Generalship—Ostend Diplomats and Diplomacy—Mons. Soule—Spanish Difficul-ties, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier] WASHINGTON, March 9, 1855. As the President did not nominate a Brigadier deneral before the adjournment of Congress, he has

not now the constitutional power to appoint during ecess, as the constitution gives him that nower only cess of the Senate." The new Brigadiership was created at the last session, and of course the vacaney was created at the same time-during the session, not during the recess, of the Senate. There has never been a vacancy filled by the President during the recess which happened during the session of the Senate, save in one instance, and that was an tion. It was the appointment of William M. Gwin, now a Senator, by Gen. Jackson, after he had been twice nominated and rejected, to the office of Reciever of Public Moneys, or Marshall of Missie

sippi, I have forgotten which. The publication of the diplomatic corre elating to the meeting at Ostend, has taken every body by surprise. Had it been published before the ticed by Senators. The idea of calling a Congress of American diplomats in Europe to discuss and settle our foreign policy, is certainly a novel one. It

settle our foreign policy, is certainly a novel one. It strikes me that it would have been quite as well for the President to have submitted the matters discussed and reported upon by Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, to Congress, and taken its advice, or waited for its action. That body is the proper one to decide upon the question whether we will offer one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for Cuba or not. What right has the President of the United States—Frank Pierce—to offer such a sum of money for any country whatever?

The whole affair from the beginning seems to have been a grand national, or rather governmental fillibus tering movement. The affair of the Black Warrior is seized upon as a pretext for bullying and hectoring Spain. This is but the old complaint of the wolf, that the lamb, which was drinking out of the stream below its enemy, had muddled the waters. The owners of that vessel, or its captr in, violated the Spanish revenue laws, and the vessel was seized, as it would have been under like circumstances in any of the United States. Conscious that the steamer had violated the laws, the o. hers sought to obtain, and did obta n. a remission of the fine, and the possession again of their steamer. This course seems to have stirred up the bile of our French Minister to Spain, who, in his letter to Mr. Secretary Marcy, of the 24th of May, 1854, says: "She," Spain, "considers, besides, that, in remitting the fine for which the owners of the Black Warrior have so submissively crave i mercy, she has done as much as could be required of her justice or even expected of her magnanimity." The Frenchman is evidently disappointed; he sees that the Black Warrior affair cannot he made a casus belli. He is provoked at the course of the owners of that steamer, who very naturally preferred getting her back again and havcannot he made a casus bells. He is provoked at
the course of the owners of that steamer, who very
naturally preferred getting her back again and having the fine remitted to furnishing Mr. Soule and
other filli-usters with an excuse for picking a guarrel with Spain. In the same letter he says, "Her
gov rnmunt, [that is, of Spain,] already revels in
the triumph which it anticipates achieving over us
on this occasion." What triumph? One of time?
By no means, but the triumph of justice. She triumphs because we attempt to make an act which is
perfectly justifiable on her part, a pretext and cause
of a quarrel. She triumphs because we are compelled, by a sense of justice and of shame, to back
out. Mr. Soule proceeds, "Most anxiously, for my
own part, do I await to know what resolve Congress
will have come to, as I could not think, for a moment, to retain a post from whence I would have to
behold the contemptuous insolence which my discomfitter and that of the adminis ration would be
sure to provoke."

comfiture and that of the adminis ration would be sure to provoke."

Well, and what resolve did Congress come to? the subject of the Black Warrior affair was submitted to that body by the President, and treated by the former with expressive silence. Congress did not think it a proper cause or pretext for a quarre with Spain, especially when it was found that the steamer had violated the revenue laws of Cuba, and had been treated just as we should treat a foreign vessel under like circumstances; and more especially after. lence" which his failure was "sure to provoke." He was certainly looked upon, after his utter failure to bring about a rupture between the two countries, with contempt, and was treated with scornful neglect. His resignation, therefore, was a necessary consequence. But who regrets it? What American does not look upon him in the light of one who has done all in his power to create ill-blood between us and Snear? Who does not know that regardless.

Distress in England - Riots in

Destitution in England has almost reached its escriptions of provisions, and a total stagnation

food, excepting the supplies of charity.

In Liverpool the times have been unusually se In Liverpool the times have been unusually severe, in consequence of the frost having stopped the extensive building works, and from the continuance of easterly winds having prevented the arrival of American shipping. The absence of shipping alone deprived about 5,000 dock laborers and porters of work, and of all descriptions of laborers there were not fewer than 18,000 desti-Our correspondent describes it as pitiable to see hundreds of men idling around the Exchange in were freely distributed. The conduct of the unes bore up bravely in the hope of an early return to labor. However, on Tuesday, the 20th, great agitation was observable in the Scotland Road, one of the lowest and most disreputable quarters of the town. By degrees the excitement swelled of the town. By degrees the excitement swelled into the dimensions of a riot. Bands of the dis-contented marched out into various parts of the own and caused the greatest consterna citizens. The stores along the principal thorough-fares were immediately closed—the jewellers and silversmiths first, next the cutlers and gunsmiths, and fin lly the entire trade of the town was sus-pended. These bands of marauders varied in pended. These bands of marauders varied in number from fifty to nearly one thousand, yet contain da considerable proportion of women and lads. They seemed to have no sort of organization, nor any definite object in view. At first they rushed simultaneously into the bakers' shops, twenty or thirty of which were stormed and piundered. They also demanded and received money from various other storekeepers. An attack was made on St. John's Market, but the gates were closed, and the police beat off the besiegers. Towards evening the town resumed its wonted apwards evening the town resumed its wonted ap-pearance. An extra force of special constables was sworn in, and a number of the ordi lice were armed and mounted. Sixty prisoners were taken and were summarily sentenced by the Police Courts to terms of hard labor, varying from

ces were renewed. The same scenes again oc-curred; the provision shops were attacked; the po-lice made successful skirmishes, and captured many of the rioters. The stores were closed ducorrespondent, who took occasion personally to witness the riots, the precaution was quite unne-cessary. The police were at all times more than a match for the mob. Since the 21st, all had re

a macen for the moo. Since the 21st, all had re-mained perfectly quiet.

Similar disturbances, but on a smaller scale, sook place in London. Bands of men and boys evied contributions on the store-keepers, till the aterference of the poice stopped the enterprise.

The report from Manchester is less unfavorable han from Livermed, but, it is seen to the contributions of the contribution The report from Manchester is less unfavorable than from Liverpool, but it s'ows distress. The severe frost had closed the canals, and the work-men dependent on traffic were compelled to apply to the work-house. Some hundred railway porters had been discharged for lack of work. The mills are beginning to make as the work-house.

parishes. Notice has been given to the monworkors that a reduction of wages can no longer be delayed. Numbers of the needle-makers of Coventry is extremely duil, mostly from deficience in American orders. In most of the other manu-facturing towns and villages of the district, the ssure of pauperism was on the increase, and sures were in operation to afford

Nottingham lace and hosiery trade was very dull, and the workmen are beginning to suf-fer from scarcity of employment and dearness of

that a number of hands were out of work.

At Leeds and in the West Riding of Yorkhire distress exists, but it is hoped only of a tem

The Territorial Council of Oregon has otted to remove the Capital from Salem to Corvallas, and the University from Corvallas to Jack-

John Mitchel, the Irish exile, arrived at Charleston on Friday, with his family, en route to Tennessee, where he intends to settle.

Sabe?

ridge.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge declines making

canvass for Congress the present year. Perhaps

'Sam' has frightened the gailant Major. Quier

acement earlier, but that it seemed to me to

nore decorous first to complete the term for which was elected. At the earliest moment after my runn home I communicated this conclusion to the

onal friendships, forged in the heat of ardent co ests, nothing less than the most controlling reaso ould induce me to decline the canvass. The

and induce me to decline the canwass. These asons are purely private and domestic—but the a such as the obligations of honor and duty depermit me to disregard. And in asking, for the seent, an honorable discharge, I hope it is not impore for me to say here, that I do it, with a hear

Il of gratitude to the people of this district for eir unwavering confidence; and that the remem ance of their kindness will be cherished by m

rith enthusiastic memory, until the pulses of li

hom, at least, it could be said that under the nan

[London Times Office, Friday morning.]

e Prussian Capital, first telegraphed home tha

the Prossant capital, hist telegraphed nome that he had been struck by apoplexy, was on the point of death, and had just taken leave of his family. This was shortly followed by another telegraphic message from the British Minister at Berlin, to the effect that he actually expired at St. Petersburg yesterday morning at 1 o'clock.

Statement of the London Standard.

The Government have this afternoon, (Friday larch 2,) received telegraphic dispatches from the lague and Berlin, as also from the British Minister

the Hague, spanning between 12 and a dided this forencen between 12 and a poplexy, after an attack of influenza.

Lord John Russell had previously, this morning toleraphic message from Berlin, informity the Emperor of Russell.

in important and immediate influence upon the war

Zouave Insubordination

at some decisive step must be taken to protection, Canrobe

try the resisting power of Fort Constantine and it sister batteries, on their own account. This affai says the correspondent, which I have every rease to believe real, was of course as much as possib hushed up in the camp; but that it is not a mer idle rumor I may venture to assert, having heard of the form a source not likely to be misinformed.

Lord Lucan and Lord Raglan.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Lord Lucan to Lord Raglan, complaining of the expression used in Lord Raglan's despatch describing the charge at Balaklava:

Balaklava, Nov. 30, 1854.

My Lord: In your lordship's report of the caval-ry action of Balaklava of the 25th ult., given in the papers which have just arrived from England, you

observe "that from some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant General con-

dered that he was bound to attack at all ha

sidered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Lord Cardigan to move forward with the light brigade." Surely, my Lord, this is a grave charge, and an imputation reflecting seriously upon my professional character. I cannot remain silent. It is, I feel, incumbent on me to state those facts which I cannot doubt must clear me from what I respectfully submit is altogether unmerited. The cavalry was formed to support an intended movement of the infantry, when Captain Nolan, the aid-de-camp of the Quartermaster General, came up to me at speed, and placed in my hands this written instruction:

eral, came up to me at speed, and placed in my hands this written instruction:

Lord Raglan wishes the cavalry to advance rapidly to the front, follow the enemy, and try to prevent the enemy carrying away the guns. Troop of horse artillery may accompany. French cavalry is on your left.

R. AIREY.

artillery may accompany. French cavalry is on your left.

After carefully reading this order, I hesttated and urged the uselessness of such an attack and the dangers attending it. The Aid-de-Camp, in a most authoritative tone, stated that they were Lord Raglan's orders that the cavalry should attack immediately. I tasked him, "where, and what to do?" as neither enemy nor guns were within sight. He replied in a most respectful but significant manner, pointing to the further end of the valley, "there, my Lord, is your enemy; there are your guns."

So distinct, in my opinion, was your written instruction, and so positive and urgent were the orders delivered by the Aid-de-Camp, that I felt it was imperative on me to obey, and I informed Lord Cardigan that he was in advance; and to the objections he made, and in which I entirely agreed, I replied that the order was from your Lordship. Having decided, against my conviction, to make the movement, I did al! in my power to render it as little perilous as possible. I did not dare so to disobey your Lordship, and it is the opinion of every officer of rank in the army to whop I have shown were.

Lordship, and it is the opinion of every offic rank in the army to whom I have shown you

-The ship Queen of the Seas, which cleared

at Boston yesterday for San Francisco, had all her berths taken up. Among the passengers are several young ladies. A gentleman wishing very much to take passage in the ship, found there was no room for him except by marrying

one of the young ladies, which he according did; and the berth which was to be occupied

The U.S. ship-of-war Decatur.

the young lady, will now be filled by (we hope

ng which the most serious apprehensions have een entertained, and which, as we before stated

country, without success, The ship was in the Straits of Magellan eighty-three days, with but

ten days good weather—the remainder being suscession of gales, with torrents of rain, hai

-M. Thiers has met with an accident which

structions that it was not possible for me

ery of field artillery, and having seize

Constantinople correspondent of the Morn

Yours very truly.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

ver cease to beat

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 17, 1855

WEEKLY COUIRER SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1856.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER. The Best and Cheapest Paper IN THE WEST.

The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER (of who I The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURTS (or the mails,) contains all the news of the day, both foreign and domestic, all reports of Legislatve and Congressional news, financial and commercial news, editorials on matters of moment, correspondence, &c., and is beyondful question the best and chenpest paper, not only in Kentucky, but in the

HOE'S FAST DOUBLE-CYLINDER STEAM PRESSES,

And the groatest care is taken to obtain the latest and more liable intelligence of imperiant movements in all parter world. No pains or expense is spared for his purpose The WEEKLY COURIER is mailed to subscr

WONDERFULLY CHEAP RATES: ive copies of Weekly Courier, 1 year, for ... TWO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONE BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

and increasing our list of subscribers. at \$3 00 a year, and the TRI-WEERLY COURIER at \$4 00 a year, in advance.

All letters and communication The DAILY COURIER is mailed to sub

Courier Steam Printing House, 51 and 53, Third street, near Main,

Our Two Editions.

In order to suit all the mails, two editions of the WREELY COURTER are printed—one on Wednesday and the order on Saturdey. Subscribers can order the one that will

Notice!

the time paid for. The veay low price of the paper comp

from our friends, and will be thankful for occasional lett from all parts of the State and the great Mississippi Valle centaining important news, local gossip, &c., &c.

tor we never send back numbers of the WEERLY RESE to new subscribers unless specially ordered. I who wish to have Mattie Griffith's story from the commissional so state. We have remaining only a few a semplete files. We never send back numbers of the WEEKLY Con

Subscribers can remit us postage stamps when con sient. By sending them, they will have no difficulty in n hing change for the fractional parts of a dollar.

SAM: HISTORY OF MYSTERY

A Great Book for Know-Nothings! ceeded in purchasing the manuscript of a new work under the above title, the publication of which will be commenced in the Courier in two or three weeks, and be continued probably as many months, or until it is completed. It is written by a gentleman of distinguished literary po sition, who has published a number of books of great popularity and acknowledged worth. He has already made his mark, but the forthcoming publication will add to his high reputation.

The book will contain a full history of "Sam, the Jesui's, &c., &c., from the earliest period t the present time. It will be of exciting interes and, as it will refer particularly to the new politi cal movement which is now attracting so large a share of the public attention, it cannot fail to be eagerly sought after and generally read.

To BEBEDERS-WAGNER .- We invite the atten tion of our country readers, as well as all others who are fond of pure stock, to the advertisement the best blood on the continent. He is now stationed for the season at Oakland, only two miles from the city. The performances of Wagner are of the highest order, and like himself, his colts

We have the first pages of the new book with this title, but, at the author's request, its publication is delayed until next week, in order to enable him to get out a copyright for it.

DARING ROBBERY—LIFE OF A FEMALE THREAT ENED .- The house of Mr. Barringer, who reside in the eastern portion of the city, was entered or Monday night. The window shutter was cut through, and entrance had in that way. Mrs. Barringer, who was at home and alone, was awakened, and looking up, saw a man standing over her with a drawn knife. The villain ordered her to deliver him all the money about the place and keep quiet, else he would instantly kill her By these intimidations Mrs. B. was forced to de liver to the robber one hundred dollars, the total amount in her possession. This the scoundry pocketed, and instantly decamped.

It will be seen that Mr. Barringer (who is watchman at Owsley, Kinnard & Co.'s pork house) offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the robber. Our police should be active in their exertions to arrest daring and murderous a seoundrel.

28th ult., a citizen of Morgan county, Va., vas tention was drawn by the barking of his dogs to a ledge of rocks. Approaching the spot, he per ceived some object which appeared to be the head, of some animal. He raised his rifle and fired and immediately a huge bear rushed upon his What ensued is thus described by the Bath Enterprise: "The hunter attempted to defend him self with his empty gun, this the bear threw from him with a stroke of its paw, and hauled him upon the ground and bit him severely. The hunter then called his dogs to his assistance which engaged the attention of the enraged and mal, and enabled the prostrate man to regain his feet. He then had recourse to his tomahawk, and after a tremendous struggle, finally succeeded in destroying the monster. The bunter after wards entered the den and captured two cubs.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The prospects for a good Wheat crop throughout Northern Missouri are more promising than they have been for som

In Illinois the prospects for an abundant when crop are also good. We learn from the Alton Courier, the editor of which paper has recently made a trip across the central portion of Illinois that, "however short the crops might have been last year, it has not deterred the farmers of the State from seizing every portion of favorable time during the fall for sowing their wheat, and th result shows that there is at least twenty per eent, more acres now in wheat than in any pre vious year. The winter has been exceedingly fa vorable, and if we should be blessed with our o dinary spring, Illinois will have an amount o wealth in that single crop which it would be diffi-

OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.—An officer of high sank in our navy, states that with the money which will have been squandered by the government upon the Collins' steamers by the time th contract has expired, forty strong war steamer might have been constructed of 1,600 tons but then, any one of which would have been mor servicable than the best of Collins' boats. He also, that the whole amount, if appropris ed to war steamers, would build seventy-five steamers, carrying seven hundred and fifty guns, and give the United States the largest nav-

NIP AND TUCK .- We have already ment that Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, (K. N.) was nominate by the Democratic State Convention, (through mittee appointed,) but not without consid erable opposition. We are now informed tha the contest between Dr. Matthews and another reverend gentleman was very close and exciting and that Mr. M. succeeded by a majority of six otes his competitor being also a Know-Nothing Will the people believe that Locofoco denuncia tion against Know-Nothingism is sincere when they thus see the Democratic party voting for men of that faith for responsible offices? Out upon such hypocrisy!

The Henderson Courier e in that (the Second) district,

The delightful weather which we have had for he last two or three days seems to indicate that he winter is over, and the genial sunshine and softer airs show that the spring has begun to asert its milder reign. The unusual liveliness of our business streets, the bustle of the wharves, he hurrying of men, the piles of merchandize, and the general animation incident upon the acilities for business, our merchants may antici pate a full, though not, perhaps, an unusually arge harvest. The severe stringency of the noney market is yet felt, though money is eviently easier during the last two weeks. The stock of all description of goods for the country rade is large and prices are very fair. The nerchants of Louisville have passed, honorably o themselves and creditably to their city, a great ommercial crisis. The failures have been fewer erethan in any other city of the Union, and the general credit of the city is as good as it ever was. The merchants generally do not anticipate very large spring business, but are prepared with stocks quite adequate to any emergency that may arise. Prices in most departments of busiand boots and shoes range decidedly lower. The trade will, perhaps, be rather smaller than usual. but it will be healthy in its character. Credit is less eagerly sought by country dealers, and greater care is exercised in credit-sales by the merchants We have said that means of transit were abun

dant ; this is, however, true only in reference to the country immediately around us. Many of the smaller tributaries of the Mississippi, Alabama, &c., are yet too low for navigation. We have heard of a single smail town on the Tombigbee. where forty thousand bales of cotton are awaiting shipment. The delay in the opening of navigation will necessarily retard the business of the spring. It is already nearly a month later than The Grocery trade has sensibly felt the open

of the new Indiana railroads. New markets have been created, and the sales in this line are larger than heretofore. Indeed these roads have offered markets to all departments of trade in Lousville which our merchants would do well to sultivate and encourage. The fairness and honesty of dealing for which Louisville merchants was within their reach, which promises much good to the trade of the city. Hence it becomes em to foster by all honorable means and to exend by all reasonable exertion the limits of this trade. Louisville was never in a better position for doing a sound and healthy business than at present. The tests which caution now applies o men demanding credit offer greater security than if the times were at "high tide." Men whose redit has weathered out the present crisis, need not have any fear of what is yet to come.

Greater exertion than has been heretofor used by our merchants will now be necessary to aggregate to this city the business which is opened to it from these channels. It will not do, as in times past, to sit idly at the door, waiting for trade to fall into our lap. We must use energy and exertion; we must seek publicity; we must im our sails to suit the breeze; we must send out reliable agents to seek the trade; we must mploy the means that are employed all around us; in fine we must use all honorable endeavors to cultivate the preference already felt for this city as a depot of trade, else our neglect will redound to the credit and to the profit of some neighboring city, in spite of the favor in which our merchants are held abroad.

that the merchants of Louisville are fully prepared this spring to offer them inducements greater than have yet been offered; that the state of the markets here is as favorable as they could wish; that prices will be so regulated that there shall be no cause of complaint; and that they will find Louisville in a condition to offer facilities and opportunities to the trade equal if not superior to those offered in any Western or cost of money, but at a terrible expense of morals hern city. The manly, honest and straight. forward way in which the business of this city is conducted is of itself an element of commo uccess. And it is only necessary for our merchants to use diligent endeavor to prevent neighoring cities from taking from us the trade that naturally seeks this market, and the result of this spring's business will exceed the expectations of hose most interested in its success.

We purpose hereafter to devote more attenti o the subjects indicated in the above remarks, and to have especial reference in the preparation of the Courier to the wants of our business men This paper has always been the leading commo ial journal of the city, and we desire to make it lispensible to business men all over the West. Doubtless, in this, as in all else, we shall find kind friends to assist our endeavors in behalf or

MORE FILIBUSTERING .- We find in the New York Tribune a letter from New Orleans, under date of March 8, which states that the Cuban nterprise appears to have received a new impulse, nd that the men enlisted in the cause are pow romised a through ticket to Cuba by the lightning express line. He says: "Quitman will soon e about. The steamships of the expedition are now on their way to headquarters, and there is every indication of a speedy departure. Many of the officers of the companies which have been or-ganized in the State of Mississippi have arrived in the city; a few of the men are also here. but most of the troops are awaiting orders to come lown. A despatch will be sent for them as soon s transportation is ready. There will be an enre failure of the expedition unless it leaves within the next four weeks. Threats have been

ertainly take place unless prompt measures are aken for a speedy departure. The news received y the steamship Cahawba is considered favorale by the expeditionists, and Quitman will no doubt be able to make a successful landing." More of "Sam's" Doings!-In the town of Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, a Mr. Leathers as for several months been a candidate for the nors of office. He had no opposition and was oubtless felicitating himself on his good fortune n so easily securing place and power. On Saurday last the election took place, and for some ime Mr. L. had things his own way. But alas! the invisible and invincible "Sam" was about. In due time one of the oldest citizens went to he polls, and after having had his name recorded e asked who were the candidates! The Judges

eplied Mr. Leathers had the field to himse That will never do," responded the voter, "and nominate Mr. Duncan." The new candidate's ends then began to pour in, and when the polls eceived some seventy votes, while the candidate f long standing had only twenty-three! THE MURDERER OF BILL POOLE.—The New ork papers of Friday concluded that Lewis

Baker, the killer of Poole, did really sail for the Canary Islands, and that the stories of his playing hide-and-seek in New Jersey were merely mances of his friends, for the purpose of giving farm-house in Jersey to have his pants mended, and whose mysterious movements excited such sensation, was a country schoolmaster, who had been spending a week on a big drunk in New York city, had got into a fight, and was wending his way wearily homeward.

A despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial. dated Philadelphia, Saturday, says Lewis Baker was arrested in that city on Friday.

The Democrat, of yesterday, compla hat the published report of the delegates to the State Convention at Frankfort was meagre and nsatisfactory. It adds that the proceedings and esolutions were all given. Our neighbor is mistaken, we opine. We have not yet seen in print hat resolution belonging to the platform, that Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the 15th of

farch, the birth-day of Andrew Jackson, and glory has being the son of a poor Irishman. . Jones, ex-Governor of Tennessee, arrived in the city Sunday, and has taken lodgings at the Galt House.

The Hon, John Bell, Senator in Congress from Tennessee, who had been in the city several days, started home on Sunday. He also stopped at the Galt House.

How to Stop Drunkenness.

The last number of the North British Review contains an article with the above title, in which the very provisions of the recent liquor ordinance of our City Council are proposed and discussed The endorsement of this respectable and stately journal is a matter of some sonsequence. Even those who are themselves disposed to temperate indulgence in alcoholic drinks are ready to admit pening of trade are plainly visible. With full the great evils that grow out of the inducements vers, abundant means of transit, and admirable which are offered at all times in large cities to excesses of this sort. There is so much cant upon the subject of intemperance that it is difficult to treat it as it deserves. The evils caused by the allurements of the drinking-houses have been so often stated and are so widely ac knowledged that a recapitulation of them is useless. Great harm has been done to the caus of temperance by confiding its advocacy to weak and ignorant men. The most disgusting details of beastly drunkenness and ruffianism have been made from the pulpit by people too ignorant to appreciate their assumed position as public teachers and base enough to glory in their past shame. But, even in the hands of the best and wisest men, little good can be affected for the cause in large cities by popular preaching. All ness rule rather lower than last year. Dry-goods that can be said of the evil of drunkenness; of its physical and moral effect, is already as knowledged by every one. No man is ignorant on this subject, and constant preachings will only serve to familiarise people with the arguments in daily use, and so cause them to fail of the effect they might otherwise have.

There seems to be some question as to the legal

right of legislators to enforce the ordinances in

closing bar-rooms. The duty and office of legis-

lators is to protect the public weal and to watch over the public morals. And they could but poorly discharge that duty if restricted in their suppression of the causes of vice. Drunkenness among the better class of the population in American cities is rather a misfortune than a determinate purpose. It is chiefly the result of a want of rational amusements. People do not frequent the bar-rooms for the sake of drinking, but as a relief against ennul and with a desire to be amused. There are several thousand young men in this city, most of whom are perhaps in elined to the practice of morality or virtue. Their daily avocation controls all the hours of the day and perharps even the early part of the evening are celebrated, gives them a footing at all the Once free, they naturally seek enjoyment and amusement. The bar-rooms furnish the readiest place to find companions, and thither sued under the new law, regulating postage. they go, when if they could procure equal These regulations are briefly as follows, and amusement elsewhere, they would prefer it. It may be said that they should seek enjoyment in their books or in domestic pleasures. But many of these young men are homeless, and with most men, young or old, a book is not always an agreeable companion. The true wisdom of the legislator, and the true means of suppressing the evils of drinking, is to furnish for the public cheap and rational amusements; to substitute for the drinking-shop something equally attractive removes the temptation to excesses, while it affords all reasonable time for the "use" of spirits, and does much to prevent the "abuse" of them-The moral sense of the community approves what has been done, but more remains to h done. "Striped pigs" will continue to spring up all over the city and the laws will be successful evaded, until some provision is made to supply the demand which youth and our system of early and late hours creates. On the continent of Europe, intemperance is not the frightful monster that it is here and in England. And the reason is found in the fact that amusements are plenty. cheap, varied, and accessible at all hours. Inno cent recreations are provided to meet the wants of people who have no family circle, no visiting list, no club, no place of social resort. Vonth cannot live without amusement and recreation, and if these are not provided of a proper sort and at a price within the reach of moderate means, they will be found in improper places and at a trifling

> are not so easily conquered. The whole subject of popular amusements i one deserving more attention than has yet been estowed upon it in this country. That statesman who would give it serious consideration, and propose some feasible scheme of setting up such amusements as would distract attention from the bar-rooms, would find his reward in greatly ameliorated state of public morals and in the blessings of thousands of useful and worth citizens. We shall have some further suggestions to offer on this subject at a future time Meanwhile we ask for it the consideration o every philanthropic mind.

proprietors of drinking-houses are themselve

ar fellow townsman, Samuel Gill, Esq., has been ected Superintendent of the Louisville and Frank-rt Railroad Company in place of J. F. Gamble, signed. Mr. Gill is, and has been, for many ears the Superintendent of the Lexington and rankfort Railroad, is a gentleman of the business allifications, and eminently qualified to the disualifications, and eminently qualified to the disharge of the duties of that or any other position equiring energy and capacity. We should regre equiring energy and capacity. We should regret he loss of Mr. Gill from the superintendency of the coad between this place and Frankfort, but if the ituation to which he has been called is more agreeable and profitable to him, his acceptant not be objected to.—Lexington Observe

We understand that Mr. Gill will retain the Superintendency of the Lexington & Frankfort road, but in order to render his direction of both roads more efficient, he will remove to this city, where he will establish his head-quarters. Mr. Gill's skill and efficiency are known and acknowledged, and a respected correspondent asade that a withdrawal of funds subscribed will sures us that our fears that his sympathies will e with the other end of the road, to the injury of this end, are entirely groundless. He is repre sented by those who know him best, as a gentleman who knows his duties, and will perform them faithfully.

> On Friday, the 9th inst., in Monroe county Ill., G. W. Lacy, a constable, who was entering wood-cutter's shanty, on Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, to arrest one George W. Evans, for murder committed under atrocious circum stances, was shot dead by the latter. After Lace had fallen to the ground, Evans drew a revolver and shot his victim again, although he was already quite dead. He then fired at a Mr. Hilburn, who ad accompanied the constable, breaking his arm severely, and made his escape.

The New York Fire Department are about ntroducing a new kind of hose, made of hempen npervious to water. It is estimated that 1,000 eet of this hose could be carried by a company more easily than they do 500 of the leather and rubber. The hemp hose, it is believed, will come 35 per cent, cheaper than that now in use

The news by the California steamer advises us that a revolution had broken out in Australia, the nhabitants of that colony having declared themselves independent. It will puzzle England to put down this incipient move for freedom, since him a good start. The man who stopped at a its originators and supporters are chiefly from the tree States of America.

> We no leed yesterday, the attempted rescue of sixteen slaves who were on the Falls City, t the Cincinnati wharf, by the abolitionists of that town. For allowing these slaves to be taken to Covington and secured, Capt. Mason has been ordered to answer a contempt of one of the Cir cinnati Courts.

The following telegraphic communication was furnished to the Merchants' Exchange las sas furnished evening by Mr. Tryon:
New York, March 20.

FRANK TRYON:—We shall pay promptly; we are WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Danville was done for by a tornado on last Friday afternoon. About fifteen houses were blown down, the churches and other public buildngs greatly damaged. The loss will exceed twenty thousand dollars.

FIRE.-Some weeks since the stable and corr erib of Mr. H. Baker, of Union county, were con sumed by fire. He lost all of his corn, oats, hav. two of his best horses, a wagon, plow, harness, &c. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

River News.

THE RIVER-WATERS SUBSIDING .- The rive ast evening was about at a stand, with a little over fifteen feet water on the Falls. During the previous twenty-four hours the river had not risen over fou or five inches. At Cincinnati yesterday, at noon it was stationary, and here it has attained its highest point. The weather continues clear and freezing cold, though much more moderate than it was The Wabash has been rising fast the last fer

The Wabash has been rising all week and wa ew days, with considerable snow on Thursday ight, which had all disappeared yesterday evening The Terre Haute Courier of the 17th says: The Wabash is in fine navigable order for larg

days. The Vincennes Patriot of Saturday, the 17th

size steamboats and flatboats. A number of steamers have been at our wharf during the week. Several flatboats have started for the South. The weather has a railsy and snowy tendency, and we may expect a still greater rise in the river. The Pittsburgh Post of Monday says THE RIVER-DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY .- A

THE RIVER—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—At dusk, last evening, there were seventeen feet six makes water in the channel—a fall of four inches the encon. The high wind of Saturday, compelled the steamers Pennsylvania and Bruzil, bound down the river to lay up at Wellsville. We also learn that two large coal boats, belonging to Messrs. MeGill and Clark, which left on Saturday morning, were sunk by the storm at the foot of Beaver Shoals. So rapidly did they so down that it was with difficulty. pidly did they go down that it was with difficult end eighteen hands on board swam ashore. Besi the sinking of the coal, valued at \$2,400, Mr. McGillost his pocket book with \$800 in it.

PACKET FOR ST. Louis .- The regular packet Southerner, a low pressure, under the auspices o the mail lines, is advertised for St. Louis to-day. 11 o'clock. She will start from the upper whar! and passengers will find that in point of fare, accemrespect to the hours and times of opening and modations and safety she is as sure a craft as the

IMPORTANT STEAMBOAT CASE .- The Cincinna An interesting decision was rendered by Judge Gholson yesterday, in a case in which a contest had existed between attaching creditors and creditors seizing under the steamboat law. It appeared M. Anshutz & Co., had a claim against the steamboat Flag, under the steamboat law and had seized her; but the attaching creditors were before them, and had claims sufficient to swallow up, the whole commercial says: ent to swallow up the whole pr had claims suncient to swallow up the whole pro-oeeds of the sile, and the question in the case was, who should be preferred. The Court held that all the parties should come in according to the order of time in which they levied on the boat; that an attachment should be regarded equally with a seiz-ure under the steamboat law, and if first levied, should be first paid.

Important to Letter Writers We have been furnished by Dr. Wm. M. Mur phy, mail agent for the West, with the instrucons Post Master General Campbell has isshould be carefully studied by all who write let-

1st. That frem and after April 1st. 1855 th single rate of postage on a letter conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, is three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

2d. That from and after April 1st, 1855, prepayment, either by stamps, stamped envelopes of

money, is compulsory.

3d. That from and after January 1st, 1856, all but less pernicious in its tendencies. The first step—the "early closing"—is a good one, for it be pre-paid, either by postage stamps or stamped 4th. That the laws relating to the franking ivileges are not altered.

5th. That the existing rates and regulations in regard to letters to or from Canada and all other reign countries remain unchanged. Unpaid letters mailed before April 1st, 1855 unit of the postage by the person addressed.

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes of the denomination of ten cents will be prepared and sued speedily; and the Department will use every exertion to supply all the post offices with

ten and three cent stamps only, as fast as they Absolute pre-payment being required on all letters to places within the United States, from and after April 1st, 1855, great care should be used, as well in pre-paying the proper amount on letters above the weight of half an ounce as on single

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS .- The N. Y. Journ of Commerce of Saturday has a telegraphic dispatch from its Washington correspondent, dated Friday evening, which says: The Russian Legation die

not have been known in London on the morning of the 3d, if it occurred at 1 o'clock on the 2d; ready to accede to public opinion and to obey and the prior advices were that the Czar was in good health. The French and English Ministers believe the account true, and that the event will without a murmur the new laws, but their patron promote peace.

> The Thibodoux (La.) Minerna hoists the flag of Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, for President, and Hon. JACOB BROOME, of Pa., for Vice President. Of Mr. Davis the editor thus There is no one who holds in Kentucky

loftier position as a statesman and patriot that Garrett Davis. His name is not only precious t the citizens of Kentucky, but to the people of other States; and his past career, so remainable for ability, enlarged and independent thought, and every quality that adorns the true statesmen, is prophetic of what would be his action if elected to the highest position in the gift of the people."

BEEADSTUFFS IN THE UNITED STATES. Hunt's Merchants' Magazine thus speaks of the trade in breadstuffs that will open at the mmencement of navigation in the spring: When the spring opens the canals and the lakes a stream of breadstuffs will set towards the Old World in uninterrupted flow. The ground

own is the most extensive ever under within our limits, and if there be no blight on our harvest we can feed the nations of Europe so far as they may need beyond their own production. Previous to the coming forward of the new stores of old, which have accumulated a the various points of inland shipment, will be sent forward, and that which was hoarded during the fall, when a high price was offered for it in will be sold far below the rates now current.

K .- N. NOMINATIONS IN CINCINNATI. - The fol owing is the Know-Nothing ticket to be voted for in Cincinnati at, the April election: in Cincinnati at, the April election:

For Mayor—J. D. Taylor; Marshal—David T. Hoke; Police Judge—J. J. Dennis; Auditor—Cyrus Davenport; Treasurer—R. B. Moore; Commissioner—David Carrol; Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court—Thomas A. Logan; Civil Engineer—R. C. Phillips; Director of City Infirmary—Arthur Hill; Collectors—Eastern District—I. C. Winans;—Western District—Henry B. Swayne; City Fire Engineer—H. R. Leonard; City Solicitor—W. B Probasco; Trustee of Water Works—Griffin Taylor; Snpt. of Markets—Samuel Colby; Wharf Master—Samuel Purcell.

A little incident occurred in one of the schools in West Lynn, on Wednesday, says the News, which is, perhaps, worth relating. One of the classes was reciting, and the teacher asked a little American girl who the first man was. She answered that she didn't know. The question was put to the next scholar, an Irish shild, who

answered-"Adam, sir," with apparent satisfae-"La," said the first scholar, "you needn't feel so grand about it, he was n't an Irishman." The following resolution was adopted by he House of Representatives of the Illinois

Legislature: Resolved, That a fine of \$500 he heres for im posed on any lady who shall lecture in public, in any part of this State, without first putting on entleman's apparel. Ungallant Suckers, thus to condemn the ladies

o wear the breeches!

Benckinginge Coal.—There was a sale New York, on Thursday, of stock in the Breckinridge Coal Company valued at \$7,000 for \$1,125. That's below par for a four million company. A LARGE JUDGMENT .- The Cleveland Leader

says a judgment has been obtained in the Com-mon Pleas Court of Columbiana county, by Jas. Kelly et al, against the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for \$55,206. It was on a claim for labor done in the erection of a tunnel on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsourgh Railroad.

The question revised in the ease, and deter-

and render efficient this body of men and the

A "Hog ITEM."-There have been slaughtere

of dollars.

the celebrated nistorian slipped on the ice, which, a few days since, rendered the circulation both dangerous and difficult, and, falling, broke his arm n two places. nined by the Court, was, whether there had been --- The celebrated trotting mare Lady Suffolk a breach of the contract by the company, so that the part of the work which, according to the terms an animal that has won and worn many laurels of the turf, died in a fit at Bridgeport, Vermont, on the 7th inst. She must have been quite old, of the contract, was to be paid in stock, should be aid in money.

The Court held that the whole amount of the s she was some ten years of age when she

work should be paid in money. ___In Sullivan county, Indiana, one of the ——In Sullivan county, Indiana, one of the candidates for county clerk was pledged to give one-half the proceeds of the office to the widow of the late clerk, and the other promised, in the event of his election, to marry the widow. THE COST OF THE WAR .- The English vernment contemplates having engaged in the war during the opening year no less than 263, 594 men of all ranks in both the services, land nd sea, and that the sum necessary to support

and snow.

to be manned by them, for a single year, will be more than one hundred and thirty-eight millions did not go to Bremen, in consequence of the large quantities of ice in the river Weser, but stopped at Southampton, whence her mails were despatched to Bremen overland.—N. Y. Tribuns, 19th. and packed, in this city, by the three houses, 28, 000 hogs, the past winter, of which number Messrs. Law & Co., slaughtered 11,500. In size and quality they probably averaged as well, perhaps better, than during any previous winter.— Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye. [Special Dispatch to the New York Daily Times.]

Arrival of the Hermann.

From Washington.
Washington, Sunday, March 18.—The friends

Declension of Major Breckin- Our Washington Correspondence. It will be seen by the following letter that the

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] WASHINGTON, March 15, 1856. We had yesterday gratifying intelligence from wo quarter, New Hampshire and Virginia. In the first, the strong hold of Pierce-or the should-be LEXINGTON, Ky., March 17, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KENTUCKY STATESMAN:

Dear Sir—I have observed that the county meetings and the Democratic press of this district have expressed a preference for me as the nominee for Congress, and perhaps I am justified in supposing it to be the desire of my party that I shall again be a candidate. For nearly a year I have foreseen that it would not be in my power, at present, to make another canvass, and I should have made this an nouncement earlier, but that it seemed to me to be citadel of his party-the American party has can ied all before it, electing its candidate for Governo v a majority of 3,000 over all other candidates and exhibiting a like strength in the congressional and legislative elections. From Virginia we have the results of the deliberations of the same party n convention assembled at Winchester, in the nom ination of Flournoy, Beale and Patton for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General-the first a Whig and a member of the Thirtieth Congress; the second a Democrat and a member of the Thirty-second Congress; the third a I was elected. At the earliest moment after my re-turn home I communicated this conclusion to the delegates from the district, assembled at the Demo-cratic State Convention, and now make it more pub-lic in this form, that the Democracy may take the proper steps to select a candidate.

Feeling strongly the bonds of political and per-sonal friendships forced in the host of orders ton-Democrat and a member of the Twenty-third Con gress, and late Attorney General under Democrati

ty, whose private and public record may defy the inspection of the irmost curious and searching opponents. Mr. Patou I have not the honor of knowing personally, but of the other two I speak from personal acquaintance when I say that two more apright, honets or more safe public servants can what is rare in these days, they are men of retiring and unobtrusive habits, who seek not, but wai for public honors to seek them. The success of this ticket I lo k upon already, as the French say, unit affaire accomplis, since every breeze that blows from the Old Dominion bears to our ears intelligence of the increasing strength of the American party, "in mountain, dele and plain." What the effect of an To my political opponents, I desire to express my knowledgements for the general fairness and ourtesy of their course in conflicts characterised y great excitement. If, like myself, they feel no American victory over the foreignized Democraci in that Gibraltar of the party will be, you can judg

by great excitement. If, like myself, they feel no sting in recurring to the past—I am sure we shall jog on together in social life with reciprocal sentiments of good will. Indeed, the old Waig party of the Ashland District was a bold and manly party, and for my part, I have seen it surrender its name, and lower its flag, with regret. We retire from the field together; but should it ever be my fortune to re-apear on the political theatre, I shall ie happy to welcome our old friends in their old uniform—of whom, at least, it could be said that under the name. in that Gibraltar of the party will be, you can judge quite as well as I.

The correspondent of the New York Herald pro-fesses to have more knowledge of the intentions of the Cabinet in regard to Cube, &c., than has come to the public's ears; and the editor of that paper an ounces, with his usual confident, oracular to nounces, with his usual confident, oracular tone, that the President intends adopting a policy dictated by the rowdles of Tammany Hall—that is, to place himself upon the platform of the Ostend triumvirate conference. That he will propose two alternatives to Spain, a reciprocal treaty in regard to Cuba, or the acquisition of the island. Whether the President has determined on any such policy or not, is not very material, since he will be powerless to carry it out without the consent and co-operation of the next. Whigs they offered a fair field and an open en additional by the Africa-The English Journals on the Death of the Czar-Illness of the Emperor of Russia. out without the consent and co-operation of the nex Congress, which we very well know will not be composed of willow-sticks, which he can bend and wist and work into any form he chooses. On the [London Times Office, Friday morning]
We have received the following telegraphic dessatch from our Berlin correspondent:
Berlin, March 2.—"News was received here
ast night that the Emperor of Russia is seriously composed of willow-sticks, which he can bend and twist and work into any form he chooses. On the contrary, he will find they will have a will of their own; and as for that Congress authorizing a seizure of the island, rest assured it never will. Consequences of a momentous character, affecting our Union, would be the result of such an act; consequences too serious and important to be lightly brought about or tampered with. The American It is added that the physicians despair of his re The dinner at Court to-day in honor of Lord onn Russell has been deferred."

London Sun Office, 7 o'clock P. M., March 10.—We have just received the following very important telegraphic dispatch from our corresponent at Berlin: brought about or tampered with. The American party will never consent to annex whole States of foreigners and Catholics—of a race totally distin it from our own and incapable of self-government—to the present United States; nor will key, by any such act on their part, again stir up the bitter water of strife between the North and the South, as well inevitably spring from the question of admitting Cuba into the Union, with or without slavery. We have lived and prospered thus long without Cuba, and may ontinue to live and prosper without it; but in our possession it would be the fatal shirt of Nessus, an apple of Sodom, which would become bitter ashes in our mouth, fair and temptings as it now appears. ent at Berlin:
BERLIN, Friday March 2, 5 P. M.—I hasien to norm you that intelligence has just reached Berlin of the death, this forenoon, of the Emperor of Russia, from an attack of apoplexy.

The news has created a great sensation; and it is hought that the event will give a new aspect to the This event was announced to Parliament last night by the Ministers of the crown as having taken place, and the sensation which it produced in both branches of the Legislature was not greater than that which twill cause throughout Europe and the world. Of the certainty of the Emperor's death no doubt need be entertained. Lord John Russell, who is now in the Prussian Capital, first telegraphed home that our mouth, fair and tempting as it now appears et us at least wait until George Law, George N anders, Mike Walsh, or Capt. Rhynders shall b ected President, before we commence a game of

tional and aggressive fillibusterism. As rowdyism becomes rile in the land, and men begin to look down instead of up for men to fill high places, we hear the names of individuals mentioned a connexion with the offices of President and Vice President, of whom we know nothing good, who have never been and never ought to be in public life, and whom our father, would and whom our fathers would as soon have thought of making Bishops of as Presidents and Vice Presidents. But the world is progressive, and therefore there is no knowing where we may one of these days find ourselves, or whom we make distinguished

The news from California is of an important and rather startling character. A new party, it seems, has been formed there, irrespective of old parties, which ultimately looks to the separation of the whole country west ef the Rocky Mountains from that portion of the United States lying east of those mountains. I have long known, for I havebeen again and again assured by gentlemen of intelligence who have resided in California, that we held that country but by a slender thread; that there was a feeling among the people there favorable to the formation of a great Western Republic, wholly independent of the United States. That it was quite common to hear people talk of getting all out of us they could, such as the building of custom-houses, light-house, court houses, fortifications, navy yards, docks, &c., &c., and of their separating from us and setting up for themselves. The idea has ripened more rapidly than could have been ent a telegraphic message from Berlin, informing the British Government, that the Emperor of Russia ras at the point of death, and that his Majesty had aken leave of his family.

The Emperor's decease must, no doubt, exercise arried on at Vienna.

There can be no doubt of the authenticity of this ing from us and setting up for themselves. The dea has ripened more rapidly than could have been expected, but that it will become the prevalent one, with the platform of the party which will rule In a Constanting the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, after describing the impatience of the Zouaves for an assault, states that a large armed deputation waited upon Gen. Canrobert, to insist that he should give orders for the storming, and to declare that unless the orders were given at once, they there are would be constant the control of t that State, I have not the least doubt.

so, if they desire it.

The new officers and board of managers of the Washington Monument Association, elected by the American party, have possession of the monument, and are resolved that it shall now become progressive upward. The foreignised Democracy ground dreadfully at this change, and take it with a bad grace, but there is no help for them; the monument

In his letter replying to an invitation of some New Hampshire politicians to visit that, his native State, Gen. Cass says: "Long and unflinebing! In his letter replying to an invitation of some New Hampshire politicians to visit that, his native State, Gen. Cass says: "Long and unfinchingly, and I may add, triumphantly, have they (the New Hampshire Demoeracy) supported the principles of our party, the political faith taught by Washington and Jefferson and Jackson," &c. "Our party!" what party! Gen. Cass was, until about the year 1808, a Federalist, and as such was elected a mem-her of the Ohio Legislature from Mushingur, comers in this demand a la Zonave, shot twelve of ers in this demand a la Zonave, shot twelve of hem in presence of the whole camp—a piece of en-regetic action which had at once the happy effect f rendering the survivors much more satisfied with e conduct of the seige, and much less disposed to the resisting power of Fort Constantine and its

1808, a Federalist, and as such was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature from Muskingum county. He then gave in his adhesion to Jefferson, and was appointed Marshal of the District of Ohio, which office he held until appointed Mayor, or Colonel, in the army by Mr. Madison. After the war, not being on the list of officers retained in the service, he was appointed Governor of the Territow of Michigan and superintendant of Indian affi.irs, in which office he had the good fortune to become rich. During Mr. Adams, administration howes, a decided which office he had the good fortune to become in During Mr. Adams' administration he was a decid Adams man; but upon the advent of Gen. Jacks to the Presides cy he gradually became a Jacks man, and was appointed Secretary of War in 18: upon the breaking up of the first Cabinet. Sin then he has kept in the party, and in office prefirmly; and now speaks of "our party," as if he handever been out of it, or belonged to any other

Our New York Letter.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] NEW YORK, March 13th, 1858. NEW YORK, March 13th, 1856.

After an absence of ten days, I am again at my post. I have but just returned from Charleston, having made in the steamship Nashville the quickest trip ever accomplished between the two ports. The distance of nearly seven hundred miles was passed over in forty-seven heurs and a half. If I could have relied on the railroads, as I now can on the steamship Nashville, I should have been sorely tempted to run over from Charleston to Louisville. In Charleston I saw wany things to remind me of In Charleston I saw many things to remind me of my old Kentucky home." From the bleak winds of this Northern latitude I was, almost without premid their own race, and felt towards them as now Northern men never can feel.

the rich. All who can afford it have spacious yards and gardens, which, to those who can get an inside ason of the year.

For a place of its size and the amount of travel

Charleston certainly surpasses most cities in the character of its hotels. There are three first-class once—the Mills House, the Charleston Hotel and the Pavillion. I stopped at the first, but had some experience in the way of eating and drinking at the other two. The Mills House is the newest of the number. It has all the modern in proceeds:

arrived at Valparaiso about the middle of January last, accomplished a feat often before atten.pted by the best ships of England, France and this what is called the Plank road, leading from one of the principal streets six miles out of town. The Shell road, of Mobile, or the Pawtucket turnpike, leading out of Providence, may surpass it in some respects, but I have seen no other road that will compare with it. There are mile-houses as well as stores, and you are not supposed to know what dis-tance you have compassed, or what time made, un-less you stop at each house going and returning, to rest your houses and refresh yourselves. est your horses and refresh yourselves. The ortlox beverage on this road is milk punch. has caused him much suffering, and his friends no less uneasiness. Returning home through the Place St. Georges, Paris, close to his residence, What pleased me as much as anythelmetto tree, the only one in Char.

protection. It stands in one of the printreets, near the Postoffice, immediately in fro streets, near the Postoffice, immediately in front of the "Standard" newspaper. The leaves are as broad and smoothe as those of the palm tree. Its chief peculiarity consists in its outer surface, or bark, resembling very much a Scotch soldier's leg with his hose, garters, and all the other military paraphernalia which distinguish the stalwart herost of old Scotis.

I tound the water of Charleston very bail. Consequently when I did drink. I killed the taste with

sequently when I did drink, I killed the tast some other ingredient. But this did not less curiosity to see the famous Artesian well. T curiosity to see the famous Artesias well. To loo at the platform erected around it, one would sup pose they were arranging a scaffold to hang an arm of traitors. But the bore is constantly piled, an down deeper and deeper they are continually goin to find water that will suit every body. They hav already gone down ever so many feet, occasionally hitting a stream, which soon gives out, and which after a certain interval of time and space is sen after a certain interval of time and space, is suc-ceeded by others. Some of the Charlestonians boast that they will yet have water-works from this ame well, that will rival the Cochituate of Boston r our own Croton. They can manage to do with at though, as long as milk is so plenty as at pre

the Galt House.

A patent has been granted to Newton D. Robins, of Edinburgh, Ind., for improvement in for the late outrage upon the steamer and force pump in soda fountains.

The House.

A patent has been granted to Newton D. Robins, of Edinburgh, Ind., for improvement in for the late outrage upon the steamer and force pump in soda fountains.

The House.

A patent has been granted to Newton D. Robins, of Edinburgh, Ind., for improvement in for the late outrage upon the steamer Elorado.

The House.

A patent has been granted to Newton D. Robins, of Edinburgh, Ind., for improvement in for the late outrage upon the steamer Elorado.

The House.

A patent has been granted to Newton D. Robins, of Edinburgh, Ind., for improvement in for the late outrage upon the steamer of the daministration here assert that the President has ordered that extreme measures be taken, for the late outrage upon the steamer of the daministration here assert that the President has ordered that extraordinary in the combination of an air chamber water cooler and force pump in soda fountains.

The House.

A patent has been granted to Newton D. Robins, of Edinburgh, Ind., for improvement in for the late outrage upon the steamer Elorado.

Twinn City informs us that on Sunday, the 18th in the combination of an air chamber water cooler and force pump in soda fountains.

The House.

A patent has stock companied to Newton D. Robins, of Edinburgh, Ind., for improvement in for the combination of an air chamber water cooler and force pump in soda fountains.

The House.

The House.

Drowned.—A passenger on board the steamer Elorado.

The ship creation here assert that the President has ordered that extraordinary in the combination of an air chamber were two concerts while I was there, given by deep maint, and derangement of the death, so the chesk, and and force pump in soda fountains.

The House.

The House.

Drowned.—A passenger on board the steamer Elorado.

The House.

The House.

The House.

The House.

The House.

The House.

Drowned.—A passenger

A Difficulty in the Camp-Trouble Brewing-A Disclaimer-Repudiation.
The Frankfort Commonwealth publishes the llowing letter from Dr. Sam'l L. Marshall, edior of the Maysville Express-"one of the ablest mocratic organs in the State"-by which it will be seen that the recent ridiculous affair called

"Convention" at Frankfort is not very heartily ndorsed by its own party. Dr. Marshall's repudiation is only a sample of the spirit in which is is received by many, and indicates that a party so torn by internal dissentions will fall an easy prey o the attack of the omnipotent and omnipresent SAM, or indeed that the boasted "organization" the Locofocos will no longer stand the test; that like all the other rotten old-party fabrics, it too is lling to decay.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., March 16th, 1855. To the Editor of the Commonwealth:
Sin: Understanding that the vote of the State
Convention upon the resolutions adopted by that
body will be given to the world as unanimous, I de-

body will be given to the world as unanimous, I desire to assure the public, through your columns, that one vote is registered against them.

To be brief and intelligible, I will say that I regard the whole as a bag of fustian, and I humbly assure the people of the State of Kentucky that they were not sanctioned by one-third at least of the members of the convention. They denounce the Know-Nothings for their selection of Free-Soilers in the North, and yet appland the administration which has appointed 500 Freesoilers and Abolitionists to office in the State of New York alone. Inasmuch as Secretary Guthrie's name has received especial mention, I presume, sir, to ask, are the people of the State of Kentucky ready to endorse his Bronson letter, and aid in the crushing out the national men of the North, and elevating the enemies of the South? Are they ready and willing to sanction the interposition of the administration, with all its patronage and power in the local affairs of States, with a view to controlling their elections, as was done in New York by Guthrie in Measuche. with all its patronage and power in the local affairs of States, with a view to controlling their elections, as was done in New York by Guthrie, in Massachusetts by Cushing, and in Mississippi by Davis! Are they willing now to daisify their record, by sustaining Mr. Guthrie with all his protective notions, after having so emphatically arrayed themselves in the opposition, while the same proposition was advocated by the Whigs!

I shall, sir, with great pleasure, sustain the nominees of this convention. I am, at all times, and

I shall, sir, with great pleasure, sustain the nominees of this convention. I am, at all times, and an er all circumstances, for the principles of my party, but I do insist that the time has now come when the Democracy shall shake off the incubus of Pierce, Guthrie & Co., and dare to think and act for themselves. Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN Paris.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 22d ultimo, says:

The American residents in Paris gave a ball ast night, in the Herz Sa'cons, (Rue de la Vicoria,) in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of Washington. The rooms were n ost astefully fitted up and brilliantly lighted. The portrait of the great founder of the independent of the United States, with the device, "First war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his allow-citizens," faced that of his friend and com-anion in arms, Lafayette, and Franklin's por-rait was opposite that of President Pierce. The attendance was very numerous, but not incon-seniently so for the extent of the rooms, and it omprised most of those distinguished in litera-ure, the arts and politics, to be found in Paris. Nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps, is well as the members of the French Govern-ment, were present. M. Guizot was among the rliest arrivals. The English residents, or casal visitors in Paris, were also pretty numerous.
Nothing could be better than the order and reguarity with which this interesting fete was ar-ranged, from the commencement to the end.

MORH ABOLITIONISM IN CINCINNATI .- The Cinanati Commercial of yesterday says:

The steamer Falls City, Capt. Sam. Mason, arrived ere about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, from Wheel-age ar route for St. Louis, having on board sixteen laves in custody of their owner. During the whole staves in custody of their owner. During the whole of yesterday gangs of negroes interspersed with a few whites, were seen in groups about the gangway. Once or twice a portion of them ventured on the boat but were promptly driven off, and during the day a party were observed endeavoring to force open the door of a state-room, in which were a couple of female slave children. From the vigilance of the officers and crew no other attempts were made during the day, but about 9 o'clock last evening, Mr. H. B. Blackwell, of unenviable notoriety, accompanied by one of the deputy sheriffs, came on board mied by one of the deputy sheriffs, came on board med with a writ of habeas corpus and demanded the slaves. But their owner had foreseen this issue, and at dark had very quietly conveyed them in a yawl to the Kentucky shore. They will remain in Covington until the Falls City is ready to leave, when she will go over and take them on board.

THE ECON MCAL LANGLADY.—One day when butter wes scarce and high, Mrs. Wiggins hit up, on the economical plan of spreading, with her own economical hands, the butter upon the allowance of bread she doled out to her boarders odge, satdown in presence of all the other board ers, and received a slice from Mrs. Wiggins, who had gone through the ceremony of buttering it before his eyes. Mr. Jordan eyed the bread inquisitively, and began to turn it from side to side, and scrutinized it closely through his

"What is the matter with your bread and buter!" demanded Mrs. Wiggins.
"Nothing—nothing—nothing," said Mr. Jordan, still turning the piece ever, and persisting in

is scrutiny.
"I'm positive, Mr. Jordan, that you do something. Now, I want," said Mrs. Wiggins, her face becoming flushed with excitement, "I want our boarders to tell me right out when their

raised his spectacles to his forehead, and replied with great deliberation:
"Mrs. Wiggins, there is nothing the matter with

the bread, I assure you, but, Mrs. Wiggins,"—and here Mr. Jordan glanced mischievously down the vista of attentive faces, "I have lived in this world eight and forty years, and I find myself his evening, such a simpleton, that I can't tell

When Lord Palmerston was lately in Paris the Emperor Napoleon asked him what impression imperial France had made upon his acute mind. that the Eastern war was made by the gove ment in France, while in England it was made by the country. He also added that France appeared to him to "resemble a beautiful woman, graceful, witty, and animated, but who was too tightly laced." The Emperor laughingly replied to this gallant simile that it was "not yet time to loosen the lacings."

A PRECOCIOUS VOTER .- A little fellow ov A PRECOCIOUS YOTER.—A little lellow, over whose head had passed not quite six summers, heard his father remark, on the day of the charter election, that his hired man could not vote, as he had not been in the country live years, and imme-diately said, "Mother, I have been in this country over five years, can't I vote?" The embryo citizen was quite disappointed when told that it was necessary to "wait a little longer," and until he came to man's estate, before he could exercise the ights of suffrage.

GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS .- A writer in the Re publican states the population of St. Louis, Mo., at one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and he says that in the past year, notwithstanding is was one of great pecuniary embarrassment houses, other than those buil

There is a very common impression that Patent fedicines, as they are termed, are used only by the coor and the ignorant. But from the following, it ppears that there is at least one Medicine which as worked its way into high circles, and is being

ties of the first two ingredients are well k the last is a California plant, whose virtues, we be-lieve, are not unfamiliar to the medical profession. We have never tried a remedy for a Cold which proved more efficacious in our own case than this

The following is a letter from Major Van Buren brother of the Ex-President, Martin Van Buren: KINDERHOOK, Sept. 20th, 1853. Masses A. L. Scovill & Co.-Lear Sirs: Having eccasion to use an Expectorant and Cough Remedy last winter, I was advised by the Rev. F. T. Tiffany, of this place, to try Dr. Rogers' Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I did so, and I hink I was greatly benefitted by it, and do heartily ecommend it to others as a Cough Remedy.

L. VAN BUREN.

I fully concur in the above statement. FRADERICK T. TIFFANY, Rector of the Epiccopal Church. BELL, TALBOTT & CO.

AS A SPRING and SUMMER MEDICINE rding to Nature's ewa prescription; its harm-and, at the same time, extraordinary good ts, and the number of cures testified to by many officeta, and the number of cures testined to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most sceptical of its benefits.

***See advertisement in another column.

m21 d&wlm If It would hardly do for any one tolhave the emerity new-a-days to question the excellence of DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, which Ignorance of Learned Scholars. — Dea Transcript: As you occasionally allude to error committed by English writers when they speal of the United States, allow me to refer to a few which I recently met with in my geographics reading. In the "Encyclopedia of Geography, a ponderous 8vo. of 1,600 pages, edited by Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E., assisted by Professors Walace and Jameson, of the University of Edinburgh and Professor Hooker, of the University of Glander Committee of Change of the Committee of Change of the Chang

and Professor Hooker, of the University of Glagow, and Mr. Swainson, F. R. S. E., and E. L. S., and published in Edinburgh, occur the following Canada by the St. Lawrence river." (p. 1,327.)
"New England, now the most flourishing of the States," &c. (p. 1,337.)

"New England, now the most flourishing of the States," &c. (p. 1,337.)

"The President continues in office four years, and may be re-elected. But this has not taken place with any except Washington." (p. 1,338.)

"The general aspect of the Eastern States is that of an unbounded forest." (p. 1,340.)

"The rivers running across the Eastern States have been united at different points, and it is expected that a continued interior line from North to South will be ultimately formed." (The writer is speaking of canals.) (p. 1,342.)

"Dr. Franklin once, on a journey, judged it wise to bear upon his person a label, expressing his name, his business, whence he came and whether he was going." (p. 1,343.)

"There are twenty-five colleges and seventy-four academies, under the patronage of the general legislature, and a national university has been planned." (p. 1,344.)

"Boston the capital of Massachusetts, of the State of New England, and, until lately, of the whole Union, is built on a peninsula." "East Bonton, where all the business is carried on, consists of anymbre of parameters teasts and later."

Bonton, where all the business is carried on, consists of a number of narrow streets and alleys,"

&c. (p. 1,346)

"New Hampshire, stretching south from Massachusetts, occupies a very great part of the surface of New England,"—and in this State
"nothing is more work." nothing is more common than to see a grand-mother at forty, and the mother and daughter are often suckling children at the same time!!" (p. 1,347.)
I could send you many other statements from

the same work, equally wide of accuracy, but the above samples may suffice. "Ex pede Her-culem." Yours, H. K. O. LAWRENCE, March 10, 1855.

The News.

We notice in La Cronica, a Spanish journal, published in New York, that Dr. William I. Humboldt has discovered a means to prevent yellow fever, by ineculation. The government of Cuba, as La Cronica is informed, has directed the incomplation of the major parts. Cuba, as La Cronica is informed, has directed the inoculation of the major part—amounting to one thousand—of the nawly-arrived troops, which has resulted in the greatest success, since none have been attacked by the terrible disease, which have been attacked by the terrible disease, which generally decimates the foreign population shortly after their arrival. The operation is similar to vaccination, by inserting the virus discovered by Dr. Humboldt, generally in both arms. A few hours after this trifling operation the symptoms of a miniature yellow fewer commense, and all the pathological consequences follow rapidly and slightly, rarely exceeding forty-sight hours in duration, and with nothing more than a slight feverial action.

-The New York Times of Saturday states that the "recent history" of the "Soule and Mar-cy correspondence," which contains the eard that trumped Mr. Soule, was a correspondence that trumped Mr. Soule, was a correspondence between Mr. Perry, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, with the Department of State, during Soule's pilgrimage to Ostend, in which Mr. Perry claims that Mr. Soule willfully neglected to secure an adjustment of the Black Warrior affair, although he could have done so. Mr. Perry al so somplains that he could himself have arranged all this during Mr. Soule's absence, and precisely in accordance with his instructions from the State Department, but that Mr. S. had emisined. in accordance with his instructions from the State Department, but that Mr. S. had enjoined it upon him not even to communicate with the Spanish Government on any of these subjects. This correspondence, whether justly or not, refleets severely upon the ex-Minister, and is als

-It has already been widely circulated that —It has already been widely circulated that the Legislature of New Yerk was on a general "bust" in the city, last week. At the dinner, on Tuesday, the number of bottles of the exhilerating fluid made way with reached 372, viz. champagne, 240; brandy, 24; claret, 48; sherry, 36; porter, 12, ale, 12; and no lager beer. The whereabouts of the honorable gentlemen after supper was not ascertained. The Tribune says none of them could be found at the hotels, and that one of the few at the hotel, was heard to regret that he had brought his wife, as she insist. regret that he had brought his wife, as she insisted that he should not go into our dangerous streets after night; while another gentleman was anxiously inquiring for the residence of a lady by

sersion at the Tabernacle, is engaged in the in-estigation of charges against one of their mis-enaries at Moulmain. named Abbott, who has charies at Moulmain. named Abbott, who has tely died. He was charged with gambling, unkenness and lewdness, and the matter was ought before two Conneils in Burmah, from hich bodies it was sent to the Union. The charges were made by another missionary named Vinton.

——The Washington Union of the 16th contains a letter headed, "Last Spanish Outrage," which breathes a bellicose spirit. It is plainly intimated that unless atonement is made to Minister Dodge, hostile steps will be taken. It declares, further, that the administration will not be charged with warring against a week and help-less nation, as they have the strongest reasons for believing that Spain will be backed by England and France.

-The Washington Star, of the 15th, saye It was said in diplomatic circles of Washington, last night, that a private dispatch had reached this city, saying that Victoria was fast going the way of her ancestors—that is, becoming deranged the symptoms having shown themselves in her recent illness. We have not been able to trace this to an authentic source.

The ramor of the arrest of Baker, the

—The ramor of the arrest of Baker, the killer of Bill Peole, at Philadelphia, which we received in the form of a special despatch, was incorrect. It originated in the fact that a train arriving at Philadelphia, from New York, at noon on Friday last, was searched to see whether Baker was aboard, and a false report was spread, creating great excitement, that he was found.

—A dispatch from New York, dated March 17th, says the American Beptist Union, which has been holding an excited convention in that c ty for the past four days, yesterday passed two resolutions upholding and sustaining their executive committee in their struggle with missionaries in Burmah. The convention is still in session.

Burmah. The convention is still in session —About 11,000 Irish appeared in public ade on St. Patrick's day, in New York. It is gested that each of these gentlemen earns \$1 day—and it follows, that the actual loss to persons that could ill aford it, was \$10,000. Parades are expensive things these hard times, when money and food are scarce.

-Two old and well known citize Mr. Blannerhasset's law office, and Juo. Steed fell from a furniture cer, while another man, name unknown, fell from an omnibus and was The police of Philadeiphia made a descent upon a gambling-house on Chesnut street, below Fenth, on Wednesday night. They found the

amblers in full operation, and captu wenty-seven of them, together with and apparatus. The parties arrested a The Know-Nothings of Virginia have put their candidates in nomination. The Convention at Winchester put up Stanhope Flournoy for Gov-ernor, J. M. H. Beale for Leutenant-Governor, and John M. Patton for Attorney-General. They have all accepted.

-A letter from London by the steamship

Baltic, contains one line which affords a volume of commentary on "the pride, the pomp, and the circumstance of glorious war,"—"there is scarcely a family out of mourning." Here is dew drop—a whirlwind in a sigh. -It is supposed that the government stear

lown up, as nothing has been heard of her for —George Lard has gratuitously tendered his fast sailing clipper vessel the *Grape Shot*, to go in pursuit of the Isabella Juorth, upon which Baker, the murderer of Bill Poole, set sail for the Canary Islands.

Henry D. Bird, for many years the energetic President of the Petersburgh and Roanoke Railroad Company, has been arrested on the charge of having embezzled some twenty-five thousand dollars of the company's funds. ----We have accounts of eight shipwrecks or

the coast of Massachusetts, during the gale of last week. Many lives were lost, and the vessels in almost every ease tetal wrecks. —About six thousand of the inhabitants of Havana had, at the latest advices, volunteered for efence of the city, and were an and doing duty.

-A fancy ball was given at New Bedford or nday night. One of the characters r —Mr. Santtel Consins has been el Royal Academelian in England. He is t engraver ever admitted to such an honor.

been given. — The Secretary of the Navy has purchased at \$50,000 the steam propeller City of Boston, to send in search of Kane. — The dirt cartmen of New York have struck for higher wages. They want \$2 30. They

-Putnam is said to have sold his Magazin

for \$12,000. The name of the purchaser has no

now get \$2 25. Samuel Roseburg, formerly Post-master at Pittsburg, died in that city on Sunday.

ARRIVAL OF THE

NEW YORK, March 19 .- The Northern Light is ooming up.
She announces the failures of Page, Bacon & Co.,
Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co.
She brings \$100,000 in specie.
No Senator has been elected, nor is there any

prospect.

The Northern Light arrived off Sandy Hook last evening, and reached her dock a little after 10 o'clock this morning.

Our San Francisco dates are to the 26th, and were

o'clock this morning.

Our San Francisco dates are to the 26th, and were brought down by the Unc e Sam. She brings 262 passengers and \$92,000 in gold.

Business was entirely prostrate, which was caused by the suspension of five of the banking houses.

The news of the Page & Bacon difficulty reached San Francisco on the 17th, causing a great run on the house, which was met.

They paid half a million.

A meeting of the merchants and bankers declared the house sound, which restored confidence, and affairs seemed to wear a better aspect. On the 22d, however, Page, Bacon & Co. uspended, and were followed by Adams & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Robinson & Co., and Wright, the Miners' Depository. The excitement was intense.

The Legislature adjourned sine doe on the 16th, by a vote of 63 to 44. Those voting in the minority, were, principally, the friends of Mr. Gwynn.

Adams & Co. have closed all their branches without paying a dollar except in San Francisco, where on the 22d they stood a run of \$260,000; Wells, Fargo & Co. closed here, but their county branches paid as long as the coin could be obtained in exchange for dust and bars. The house announced that they would resume payment in San Francisco on the 26th. It was feared that Adams & Co. could not resume in sixty days, if at all.

Page, Bacon & Co. will probably resume in a few on the 26th. It was feared that Adams & Co. oculd not resume in sixty days, if at all. Page, Bacon & Co, will probably resume in a few days—depositors having granted time on \$00,000 asset shares. Large failures caused a detention of the steamer until the 26th. There are rumors of heavy failures amongst merchants, but we have nothing authentic. Owing to the scarcity of water but little gold was taken from the mines. The heavy rains commenced on the 25th and still continued

ed on the 25th and still continu when the steamer left.

The news from Kern river is of an exciting character. The miners, it was said, were averaging \$10 to \$20 per day. The steamers were going down

a \$20 per day. The steamers were going down rowded with passengers.

On the morting of the 8th, the St. Charles Hotel and Hillmun's Hotel, in San Francisco, were detroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000.

In Nevača, sixteen houses were burned on the 6th, and in Stockton twenty-five houses were detroyed by fire on the 21st.

The Indian troubles were on the increase. Some en white men and about seventy-nine Indians had wen killed. en killed.

The native Calfornians had held several meeting
San Francisco for taking steps to emigrate t

Sonora.

The Mariposa Gold Mining Company, a London concern, was sold by the Sheriff.

Washington's birth-day was celebrated in San Francisco by a firemen's parade. Appropriate ceremonies were performed at the Metropolitan

Owing to the monetary difficultier, the recently rrived ships were not discharged. The steamers Oregon, from Panama, and Sierra evada, from San Juan, had arrived. The Oregon egislature adjourned on the first of February. The Washington Legislature has made Olympia the captal of the Tarritory.

Washington Legislature has made Olympia the capital of the Territory.

A letter from Page, Bacon & Co., states that they would certainly resume business on the first of March in San Francisco, and all their branches.

Central America.—Chomerro still succeeded, having taken all the towns occupied by the revolutionists except Leon. Our Sandwich Island dates are to the third of February. There is no news. The U.S. ship Portsmouth arrived at Tahiti; all well She sails soon for the United States.

Sydney.—Australia dates to the 20th of Decem her are received. The riot at Ballarat, which previously had a commencement, resulted in a conflict between the troops and miners. Eighteen miners and twenty-two troops were killed.

San Francisco Markets.—Although business is very dull, quotations exhibit no material change. Gallego and Haxall flour \$15; coffee is firm at 14½ 10 15; rosin adamantine candles 60%62½; lard 14½ 15; new butter 45%47½; hams 19; clear pork \$21.

While the Northern Light was at San Juan the people were anxiously looking for Col. K mney and his party.

The war steamer Devastation was in the harbor.

his party.
The war steamer Devastation was in the harbor
The steamer Fulton left for Jamaica on the 7th
All well.

Additional Foreign News. Additional Fereign News.

Boston, March 19.—The Africa brings but little
news of interest additional than that already receivd from Halifax.

The London Morning Herald of the 1st has the
following despatches from Ceylon, dated the first of
february. They announce that the people of Ausralia have risen, and declared their independence.

Propose had been sent to put down the insurrection:

Troops had been sent to put down the insurrection; that sanguinary engagements had been fought, and that Melbourne was in a state of siege. This news was received by the overland mail, and it no doubt refers to the disturbances at the diggings. The Australian dates are not given. The dispatch is evidently got up for continental circulation.

The Paris Constitutional save that they have re-

New York, March 19, M.—The fleet Grape of will be started in pursuit of Baker, the mur-rer of Bill Poole. Cyrus Shay, a brother-in-law Poole's, has been arrested, charged with appro-ating several hundred dollars, the contents of

dithough here on his way to Canada on Satu Ric., the negro comedian, recognized him tel at Lewistown, waiting for the Toron Rice took a gentleman seide to infor of his esspicions, when Baker became alarm went out and crossed the bridge into Canad

Failures in California.

New York, March 20.—The California banker's lures produced no effect here. Stocks generally vanced I and 2 per cent. Private advices lead to be belief that all the houses will resume payment.

few weeks.
The steamer communicated with the shore at l

Gov. Reeder's Proclamation.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., March 15.—We have just a proclamation of Gov. Reedrived by express the proclamation of Go7. Reed-The most important are the following para-phs relative to elections:

thich he actually intends to continue permanently, and he must have made the territory his dwelling to he exclusion of any other home.

In case any election is contested, the parties ag-

arez to retire, after a desperate battle. He then stired to the capitol.

Advices from Brownsville, of the 7th, state that a exican steamer was taking on board troops at the outh of the Rio Grande; all destined for Vera Crus Tampico.

New York, March 16.—In the matter of H. O. ed and wife vs. the Panama Railroad Company willful detention all night in the cars on the Is h-

From the South WASHING TON, March 21 .- The Union of this morning says that they have reliable instruction that the ing says that they have relative instruction that the Bpanish Government has resolved to award indemnity in the Black Warrior case, and that the adjustment of the affair will be consummated upon the taking of the necessary proof as to the amount of damage.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday are received con-

taining Galveston dates to the 11th.

Capt. Henry, of the Texas Rangers, has offered the services of himself and his company to the Mexican Governor Chihec to fight on the Indian Mexican on indary.
The commissioners had left Guaymas for Colorado. The commissioners had left Guaymas for Colorado, The hitial point has been agreed upon, and the com-mission is proceeding with great unanimity, after settling the stone mark initial points. There was a handsome entertainment given by both commissioners.

WASHINGTON, March 21, M .- The Star says Mr. Mason basentirely recovered, and will soon result his functions—but does not contemplate return

both commissioners.

OswEGO, March 21 .- A steam propeller left here

Later From Mexico.

Bartimore, March 18, 1855.—The New Orlgans papers of Monday contain the details of the Mexican news to the 5th instant.

The Herald of the 4th says the insurgents were flying before Santa Anna, and his presence in the South had been sufficient to make the revolutionist experience the greatest rout.

A letter from the Minister of War, dated Ignala March 1st. says Marcho had been captured, and

March 1st, says Mareno had been captured, and would be executed.

The rebels had also been routed by the Govern nent troops at Piedro Gordo.

Gen. Ampuda had taken possession of Yucatan, and the war there had ended. The accounts are given in the usual Mexican bom, bast, and are probably exaggerated.

Know-Nothing Defeat CARBONDALE, Penn., March 17 .- Our city election was held yesterday.

The anti-Know-Nothing candidates for Mayor, Common Councillors, Treasurer and Poor Masters, were elected by 200 majority.

British Recruiting Office. NEW YORR, March 21.—The Steats Geitung states that the British Government has opened an office in this city for the enlisting of recruits in the British army.

NEW YORK, March 21 .- In the Susperior Cour this morning, Judge Slesson discharged an attach ment by Masetzek, against Ole Bull, awarding the costs to the plaintiff.

Arrival of the Black Warrier.

New Orleans, March 20.—The Black Warrier has arrived, with Havana dates to the 17th.

An unimportant siege continues.

The sentence of Pinto is continued. The death warrant of Pinto will probably be remitted.

Thompson, U.S. Consul at Laqua, was arrested and brought to Havana.

Bailed.

New York, March 21.—Judge Morris decided to admit Jas. Irring, charged with being accessory to the Poole murder, to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

The District Attorner inserted upon the statuary that two days notice be given of the names and residences of the parties presented for bail. that two days notice be given of the names and residences of the parties presented for bail.

The decision extends to the other parties implicated as accessories.

The Mashville sailed to-day, with thirty-four pas sengers and \$563,000 in specie.

Boston, March 21.—The temperance law, imposing imprisonment for the first offence, passed after a third reading in the House. It has already passed the Senate.

Fire, &c. NEW YORK, March 19.—The oil factory of K. Dougherty, Hemp street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not known. Insured for \$10,-Wells, Fargo & Co. published a card setting forth

Wells, Fargo & Co. published a card setting forth the solidity of the firm, declaring every engagement will be fully met.

Business here goes on as usual.

A letter to the Herald, placed on board as the Uncle Sam was leaving San Francisco, says that "Adams & Co. made arrangements with their creditors, within the last half hour, to pay twenty-five sents on the dollar each, and take assigness, maner for balance. They will resume in two paper for balance. They will resume in two weeks."

Bosron, March 20.—The committee appointed by the Legislature for the removal of Judge Loring was divided in opinion. The majority report in favor of the removal—signed by four members of the committee. The minority report against a removal, signed by two members. The other members did not sign the minority report, but are against the removal.

Defeat of the Insurgents.

Washington, March 19.—McGraw, the contractor for carrying the mails from Independence to Santa Fe, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 for an assault on Mr. Pope, editor of the Star. The counsel withdrew McGraw's application for a new

Freedom vs. Slavery.

Cincinnati, March 20.—The two negroes who were arrested on last Saturday on a writ of habeas orpus were brought into court to-day, when Judge torer informed them that they were at liberty to

Writ of Attachment.
CINCINNATI, March 20.—The probate court is sued an attachment for the Captain of the Falls City, who had nineteen slaves on board the boat on Sunday evening at the wharf, and prevented the Sheriff from examining the boat until the slaves were conveyed, in a yawl, to the Kentucky shore. The weather is very cold. The thermometer is 20 degrees above zero.

HARRISBURG, March 20.—The House te-day pass ed bills incorporating eleven new banks, four of which had already passed the Senate.

Explosion.

RICHMOND, March 20.—There was a terrific explosion at Middlethean coal pits, Chesterfield, last evening; sixteen were taken out living, and eight dead—probably all will die. It is supposed most of whom will doubtless die was caused by the blast.

Norfolk, March 20.—The frigate Columbia, flags, hip of the home squadron arrived Saturday.—There were 59 cases of yellow fever on board.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 20.—Charter election, yesterday, the Know-Nothings elected the Mayor and the whole ticket of officers. in a mill-race by a boy who was drawing water. The bonnet and ear jewels were identified.

One hundred and fifty guns were fired by the citizens in honor of the reciprocity proclamation.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15 .- Bio Grande dates to ne-7th are received. Two Mexican war steamers were taking on board It is said all on the frontier will soon march to

Lavinga returns to the eapitol.

Tells on Railroad Freight.

NEW YORK, March 20.—It is understood that the Governor will send his message to the Legislature to-day, recommending the imposition of tolls upon railroad freight for the benefit of the canal.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Parks was overruled, and he

New Orleans, March 15.—Both applications by Mrs. Gaines for the product of the last will of Daniel Clark were refused on the ground of insuf-ficient evidence. Another hearing was granted.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 20.-J. Ellis Bonham chairman of the Democratic State central con mittee, died last evening of congestion of the lung

Sugar—Unchanged. Molasses—17 1-2c. Corn—85e87c.-Onts—33a85c. Sides—7 3-8c; green ment and sides 6 1-2c shoulders 5 1-8a5 3-8c; hams in susks 6 7-8c. Lard—In bbl

91-2c; kegs 101-4c. TAKEN UP.

| DANVILLE, Va., March 19, Va., March 19

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, WEDNESDAY EVENING. March 21st.

The violent rains of the past week, at times seriously interrupted trade. Notwithstanding these restricting influences, the market has been characterized by activity and imrement of prices in many of the leading articles, as be noted in our daily review, with no material decline re

At the close of the week, "Nature hailed the rising Ohio and we now join in the glorious symphony and pronounce is al interest, and the hearts of the people, and while is brightens our own condition and prospects, will contribute in a great degree to enhances the prospect of other communi-ties. The sales reported in Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, exhibit

decided improvement at very firm prices.

In Grain prices are firm, with light stocks to operate in, and good demand.

In Seeds the market is generally steady and brisk. We note a decided decline in Clover Seed. This is due to a decline in other markets, and the full supply that has arrived during the past week, regular dealers now having sufficient to meet all their immediate demands, which are greater than at any previous time this season. The transactions rejortant or the season of the s and good demand.

in agricultural pursuits.

Tobacco market very active, the sales at the Warehouses amount to 604 kog lieads, including Wednesday, March 21st, or to about fifty thousand sollars.

There is a good enquiry for Grain and Hay, but supplies arrive very slowly, and are not equal to the demand. Negotiations are now pending, which, if completed, will give our grain and produce merahants may applie any applications. a agricultural pursuits. our grain and produce merchants merc ample supplies to op

We include in our report another industrial interest re We include in our report another industrial interest recorded this week at the Merchante' Exchange, and it affords us pleasure to state that the enterprising manufacturers have attained that measure of perfection and success, which will enable them to fill their orders promptly.

Considerable interest was excited on 'Change Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of this week, by the extensive transactions reported in Provisions, which are firm and active. Subjoined is a summary of a few of the leading articles recorded at the Merchants' Exchange, for our commercial week, ending this day, in round numbers. Coffee-3,000 bags. Sagar—1,800 hogsbeads. Molasses—4,000 barrels and half barrels. Hay—1,406 balse, Corn, Oats, and Meal—23,900 bushels. Flour—2,200 barrels. Seeds—3,400 bushels. Tobacco—604 hogsheads. Provisions—3,000,000 pounds.

pounds. Provisions—3,000,000

APPLES AND POTATOES.—Sales of green apples at \$3.00 to \$5.00 per barrel. Salesof prime potatoes at \$2.50 per bushel. Sales of 150 harrels Neshamoe's at \$6.00 p BEANS-White beans are still scarce, with sales at \$2 25 \$2 50 % bushel. Sales of 50 bushels white beans at \$2 75 983 00. BRAN AND SHORTS—We quote from first hands

it \$23 and \$25 % ton; retail sales at an advance.

BAGGING AND ROPE—la still in very limited request gotations nominal at 13%915c, and 708%c.

BEES WAX—We quote at 20022c, from the country.

BUTTER—We hear of sales to the trade this week at prices ranging from 118 to 20 cents for fair qualities, and 25c

BUCK WHEAT—Sales at \$7 50@\$8 00 \$\times \text{hundred.} BROOMS—Sales at \$2 35 and \$2 50 per dozen for com-aon, and \$2 75@\$3 60 for Shaker. BRICK-Sales of 425,000 first quality at \$4 12% per M., delivered.

CORN MEAL—Sales by the quantity at 75 cents for yellow, and 80c # bushel for white.

COAL AND WOOD—Stock of coal ample, with retail

COAL AND WOOD—Stock of coal ample, with retail sales at 1564(c. delivered; wholesale at 154c—for Fitte-burgh. Pomeroy coal at 12c. Wood ranges from \$1.00 to \$4.50 \$\tilde{\psi}\$ wagon load, about \$4.00 \$\tilde{\psi}\$ coal for seasoned. CHEEEE—Sales for the week of \$560 boxes of fine and W. R. at 10418½c. English Dairy at 12½c. CANDLES.—Sales of \$500 boxes Star Candles at 22c, usual discount, \$47 per cent—time and cash. Sperm Candles 42c. Common mouthled at 12½c. Summer Mould Candles at 13 cents.

ents.
CORDAGE, &c.-We quote Manilla Cordage at 16cts-CONDACE, &c.—we quote Manila Cordage at 16 ctea decline; market bare of Oiled and Tarred Cordage.
Sales of Baling Hemp Twine at 12@12e from stores. Packing Twine we quote at 25@30c.
COOPERAGE—We quote barrels at \$1 00; half barrels
at 30c; lard oil barrels at \$1 30; 18 gallon kegs 50; 5 gallon
kegs 50c; bacon casks \$1 10.
OOTTONS, YARNS, &c.—Sales of Cannelton and Banner Mills Sheetings at \$4cc. Batting 105cc. Cotton Cordner Mills Sheetings at \$4cc. ner Mills Sheetings at \$1/cf. Batting 101/cc. Cotton Cord at 18c. Sperm Cotton (round) at \$1/cs. Carpet Chain 18c. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5, 6, and 708, at 7@8@9c te city trade, and

%@8%@9%c to country. Cotton quiet, 7@7%c for Middling Alabama.

CHAIRS—Sales of 219 dozea Louisville manufacture, cold to St. Louis, Alton and Shawnectown, at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$45.00 per dozen, amounting to \$3,600 00.

CEMENT AND PLASTER—Sales of 100 bbls Cement at \$2 00; sales of Land Plaster from store at \$2 50.

ps w; sales or Land Pisater from store at \$2.50.

DRIED FRUIT.—Small receipts, and we quote apples firm at \$1.63@\$1.75 for bright quarters, from the country; retail sales at \$1.90@\$2.00. Peaches nominal at \$1.50@\$1.75 % bushel for ½ and \$2.25@\$2.50 for halves.

EGGS—During the week some 210 dozen have been sold to dealers at 12%c. FLOUR AND GRAIN-The market for Flour has not FLOUR AND GRAIN—The market for Flour has not materially changed for the week. There has been a fair demand from the trade, mostly in small lots for home consumption. We quote at \$8 50@\$8 60 for superfine flour; extra \$8 75@\$9 0e; choice fancy \$9 50@\$10 80. Coru 72@726 from store; to dealers 66@780. One 54@36c; to dealers 46@30c. Meal 78@80c for yellow and white. Ryo Flourat \$7 25. Wheat, the receipts are in small lots at \$1 70@\$133 50@\$13 35 for L.X., and \$13 00@\$12 25 for roofing. FRUIT, &c.—Sales of Oranges at \$3 20283 50; Lemons

FEATHERS AND GENSENG .- Sales of Feather

rice at 5% @6c. GROCERIES-Sales of 56 bags Rio coffee at 11c; 100 bag

Rio at 10%c, and 400 bags Rio coffee at 10%(2010; 16 hhds fair sugar at 4%c; 17 hhds strictly fair sugar at 5%c; 10 hhds strictly fair sugar at 5%c; 20 hhds strictlyrime at 5%c; 25 bbls old at 23c; and molasses at 24c; 20 half bbls at 26c; 26 bbls old at 23c; and

strictly fair sugar at 5c; 50 hhds prime at 5%c; 14 hhds strictly prime sugar at 5%c; 60 bbls new molasses at 280, (sold esterday,) 50 bbls new molasses at 25c; 72 bbls new at 24

30 bble old at 23c; and 25 bble St. James' angarheuse molasses at 30c; 5 tierces rice at 6c.

Saturday, 17th—

GROCERIES.—Sales of Java Coffee at 16c; common Rio
10 3-4c; 25 bags Rio at 11c; 21 do do, 11 1-4c; 25 do do, 11
1-2c. Sales of choice brown Sugar at 53-4c; 65 hhds. fair and strictly do. 43-4a5 1-8e: 100 hhds, strictly fair prime a

GROCERIES.—Sales of 126 bags Rio soffee at He; 60 bags do at 11% 6911%c; 72 hhds sommon sugar at 4%c; 60 hhds low fair sugar at 4%c; 56 hhds strictly fair sugar at 5c; 168 hhds prime sugar at 5%c; 116 hhds prime and strictly prime sugar t 5%@5%c; 210 bbls old molasses at 22%@22e; 150 bbls new colasses at 25c, and 76 half bbls new at 27c.

Out O.S.R.E.S.—sales of 19 augustic comes at 11e; 73 bags do at 11e; 71 3b bags do at 11e; 20 kinds low fair sugar at 4½c; 129 hhds strictly fair and prime sugar at 30.5½ 40 ½c; 25 bbls St. James' refined sugar at 3% 40 ½c; 15 tierees Him Hell refined sugar at 7½; 340 bbls new molasses at 25c; 56 bbls old at 22½c; 30 half bbls new at 27e: 10 bbls St. James' sugar house molasses at 25 cents; 3 tierees rice at 5½ 66 cents.

GLASS—Sales of 100 bexes "city glass," SX10, at \$3 26, and 50 boxes 10X12 at \$2 75.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market continues firm.
Sales of green hides at 5 cents; Hemlock Tanned Bole
Leather at 21c, per 7b. Sales of prime fliat hides at 11c.

HIDES-We quote-.10@12 cents ...10@11 cent Dry Flint ... LEATHER-We quote-

cora pianters at \$10 66.

IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRON AND LEAD—We queste by
the quantity as follows: Stone-coal bar iron 3½c; charceal
bar iron 4½c; all other descriptions at the usual rates. Nails
\$3 75@\$4 00 for 16d, and corresponding rates for other sizes.
Tennesse Pig-Iron, \$30 for No. 11 and \$28 for No. 2. Sales
of Brownsport No. 1 Pig Iron at \$36; No. 2at \$25 66, on 6
months. Pig Lead at 7c; Bar Lead 7½ G*7½ cents. JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Small sales at 41@42c for Jean and 31@33c for Linseys, for negre wear. LUMBER-The dealers in this cry have established th

LIME.—Sales at 20@25@90c, by the 100 bbls. LEAD AND SHOT—Missouri Shot at \$2 00 per bag; Pig

PROVISIONS .- 20,000 the bacon clear sides 74c; 4,000 Lard, 48, bbls mess pork, sold by packers at a price we did not learn. 162 bbls mess pork at \$14; 382 bbls old mess pork

cked; 6 casks clear sides at 7%c, packages extra.

500 pieces bacon ribbed sides at &c. loose, to dealer (pork house); 400 blis Miess Pork at \$14 00, equal to cash; 350 bbls Mess Pork at \$14 00, cash; 1,925 bbbls do at \$14 00, cash and 60 days, with interest; 731 per eauvassed hams at \$36 close, for cash; 15 casks bacon shoulders at 536; 11 casks bacon shoulders at 5360, packages extra; 1,300 tes prime lard at 8%c, cash, and 90 days, with interest. A sale of the product of 1,750 hogs, average 223 hs nett, at a price we did not learn, amounting to \$24,000 00.

Tuesday, 20th—
PROVISIONS—Sales of 7,200 kegs prime lard at \$9 31½
per 100, on time with interest; 222 tieroes prime lard at 3½
cents, and 54 herces at 8½c; 112,000 pounds bacon shoulders
at 5½c, packed; 86 bbls Mess Pork at \$14 60; 42,000 pounds
bulk shoulders at to packed. ulk shoulders at 5c, packed.

RICE—Sales by the tierce at 5½ 6c.

SEED.—35 bushels timothy at \$3 50; 12 do do at \$3 75. 1.

ols cloverseed at \$6 62; 80 do do at \$6 50. 70 bushe's of hemp seed at \$2 50, crop of 1853. 40 do cleaned blue grass at \$1 50.

SEED—Sales of 10 bbls clover seed at \$6 65@\$6 70, and 15 bbls do at \$6 50; 10 bbls timothy at \$3 75.

SEED—Sales of 60 bbls cloverseed at \$6 50, and 10 bbls do at \$6 25; 3 bbls timothy at \$3 75; 4 bbls clover seed to order at \$6 50.

SEEDS.—\$5 bbls. cloverseed at \$6,36a6,50, in lets; sales to trade at \$6,00 per bu; 80 bu. grass seed at \$2; 100 bu. eld blue grass seed at \$1,50 per bu; 50 bbls. timothy seed at \$3,500 No. SEEDS—Sales of 70 bushels millett seed at \$2 00; 10 bbls SEEDS—Sales of 70 bushels millett seed at \$2.00; 10 bbls clowerseed at \$6.50@\$6.60; 5 bbls timothy at \$3.75; 120 bushels alover seed at \$6.50@\$6.65; 165 bushols cleaned blue grass at \$1.50; 175 bushels orchard grass at \$2.00; 12 bushels reptop seed at \$1.50; 36 bushels timothy at \$3.30@\$3.75; 15 bushels top onions at \$2.50; 5 bushels hemp seed at \$2.50; 50 bushels spring wheat at \$2.50; 50 bushels spring wheat at \$2.50; 50 bushels spring wheat at \$2.50; 50 bushels at \$6.00@\$6.23; 10 bbls clover seed at \$6.25@\$6.50, and 66 bbls at \$6.00@\$6.23; 10 bbls timothy seed at \$3.75; 100 bushels timothy seed at \$3.75; 100 bushels timothy seed at \$3.75; 100 bushels timothy seed at \$3.50; 35 bushels orchard grass seed at \$3.00; 120 bushels cleaned blue grass seed at \$1.50; 50 bushels pumpkin seed at \$1.50; 50 bushels pumpki

cleaned blue grass seed at \$1 50; 6 busheds pumpkin seed a SODA.—Sales of Soda Ash at 3%c; Bicarbonate Soda a SOIM.—Sales of Soda Ash at J%c; Bicarbonate Soda at 525%; C.

SFERINE.—We quote the market price at 9%e.

SALT—We, quote Kanawna salt at 45 cents per bushel, and ample supplies. Alum salt 50c, and Turks Island at 50c with a good stock on hand; Liverpool at \$2 00 per bag.

SOAP—Common Bar Soap at \$1 75@\$2 25 per box. STARCH—We quote at 8½@9e, in quantity. In small lots country %2010c.
TOBACCO.—20 boxes Virginia Manufactured at 30c. TOBACCO.—20 boxes Virginia Manufactured atf30c.
TOBACCO.—Sales at warehouses, Wednesday, March
14th, of 58 hhds, at 8,00; 6,75; 5,80; 685; 210; 5,05; 6,90; 7,10
5,30; 6,40 5,85; 5,65; 5,75; 6,20; 5,40; 5,80; 8,45; 5,58; 8,00; 6,60
8,85; 3,85; 5,75; 5,90; 5,95; 8,10; 5,50; 5,80; 8,30; 8,30; 7,70; 7,60
8,30; 5,70; 6,05; 7,70; 6,20; 5,75; 7,00; 7,20; 5,55; 5,35; 5,80; 6,20
6,00; 5,55; 5,55; 5,85; 5,45; 6,50; 5,55; 5,85; 6,30; 5,35; 5,45
5,70; 5,70 5,70; 5,70.
TOBACCO—Sales of 40 boxes Virginia manufactured To

bacco at 40c; 38 hhds do at 28c; 100 hhds at 22@30c—on 4 and TOBACCO-Sales at the warehouses Thursday, Marc 15th, of 72 hogsheads, at prices ranging as follows:—\$6 70, \$6 70, 6 75, 5 90, 5 70, 6 80, 5 50, 6 75, 6 85, 6 70, 5 75, 6 50, \$6 75, 5 96, 60 5, 5 63, 7 00, 7 60, 7 35, 5 10, 5 70,

793, 673, 603, 383, 860.
TOBACCO—Sales at the warehouses Friday, March 16th of 98 hhds, at prices ranging as follows:-\$5 80. \$5 55. \$6 1 \$5.50, 5.10, 5.20, 5.40, 5.80, \$6.80, \$6.80, 5.78, 6.23, 5.40, 5.75, \$6.00, 6.05, 5.90, \$7.00, \$7.00, 6 25, 6 10, 5 40, 6 40, 5 55, 5 60, 6 60, 5 76, 5 30, 7 50, 8 0 \$8 55, 6 95, 5 80, 5 75, 6 70, 5 75, 5 75, 5 75, 7 90, 5 75, 5 7 5 10, 5 70, 5 00, 5 70, 6 74, 5 55, 5 56, 5 50, 5 45, 5 60, 5 6 \$7 70, 5 65, 5 80, 6 60, 4 00, 5 90, 5 90, 7 55, 5 85, 6 70, 5 90

3 50, 80, 5 65, 6 10.

TOBACCO.—15 boxes Virginis manufacture at #8; 5 and 30c

TOBACCO.—15 boxes Mindature at #8; 5 and 30c

TOBACCO—Sales Saturday, March 17th, at the Ware houses of 76 hogsheads, at prices ranging as follows:-\$6 40, 6 80, 6 60, 5 90, 7 00, 5 75, 5 76, 4 85, 4 85, 5 70, 6 30 \$6 49, 6 80, 6 60, 8 20, 7 00, 8 70, 5 70, 8 20, 8 20, 8 70, 0 30, 8 55, 5 45, 5 25, 5 80, 5 85, 7 80, 6 80, 5 50, 5 66, 6 30, 8 30, 8 30, 8 570, 6 85, 5 57, 5 65, 5 70, 5 60, 5 70, 6 70, 7 50, 8 20, 5 55, 5 43, 6 25, \$778, 90, 5 60, 7 10, 5 70, 5 73, 5 73, 5 73, 5 70, 5 60, 5 45, 8 50, 6 50, 5 50, 5 50, 7 60, 7 60, 7 7 60, 7 15, 5 55, 6 40, 6 86, 8 66, 8 68, 8 66, 5 70, 5 30, 6 95, 5 76, 5 65, \$5 50, 5 50, 5 55, 5 65, 5 65, 4 75, 8 60, 6 28, 5 90, 8 90. TOBACCO—Sales at the warehouses Monday, March 19th, of 30 hogsheads, at prices ranging as follows:—\$5 30, \$54, 5 43, 5 43, 7 20, 5 40, 5 50, 6 35, 5 70, 5 70, 5 35, 5 95, 5 10, 6 00, 8 30, 6 66, 8 60, 8 00, 5 70, 5 70, 5 75, 5 75, 5 70, 5 \$5 65, 5 80, 5 60, 60, 7 40, 5 65, 6 45, 5 50, 5 50, 5 75, 5 6

TOBACC :- Sales of 26 boxes Virginia manufactured To bacco at 33, and 28 boxes at 48c.

TOBACCO—Sa'es at the warehouses Tuesday, March
20th, of 128, bhds, at prices ranging as fillows:—\$5.55, 5.50,
\$5.15, 7.25, 5.70, 6.70, 5.80, 7.50, 5.85, 7.35, 5.25, 5.25, 5.80,
\$5.70, 6.73, 6.45, 5.85, 5.70, 6.55, 6.50, 5.63, 5.24, 5.56, 5.00,
\$5.55, 6.70, 5.80, 7.55, 8.80, 2.50, 6.50, 5.76, 6.65, 6.25, 6.40,
\$5.70, 6.60, 5.70, 5.80, 7.50, 6.50, 5.70, 5.70, 5.70, 5.90, 6.26,
\$6.40, 5.70, 5.80, 5.50, 5.50, 5.70, 5.70, 5.70, 5.90, 6.26,
\$6.40, 5.70, 5.80, 5.50, 5.50, 5.70, 5.80, 5.70, 5.80, 5.25, 5.20, 7.80, 6.80, 5.70, 5.80, 5.80, 5.80, 5.70, 5.80, bacco at 33, and 28 boxes at 48c. \$5 20, 7 30, 8 00, 8 00, 6 55, 5 65, 6 80, 8 15, 5 90, 5 35, 5 7 \$5.80, 6.10, 6.20, 7.00, 8.03, 5.90, 6.75, 6.65, 6.70, 6.98, 6.75, \$6.00, 6.98, 5.70, 6.70, 8.75, 6.35, 6.69, 5.00, 6.86, 5.70, 6.70, 8.75, 6.85, 6.85, 7.20, 5.50, 5.98, 5.70, 9.36, 5.20, 6.70, 6.80, 6.75, \$8.78, 7.00, 5.70, 5.70, 6.40, 5.35, 5.86, 5.90, 5.70, 7.20, TIN PLATE—We quote \$11.76 **2812 per box for I. C. \$13.50c@\$13.75 for I. X., and \$13.00c@\$13.25 for roofing.

TALLOW-We quote at 11@11%e. FRUIT, &c.—Sales of Oranges at \$3 20083 36; Lemons at \$3 00; M. R. Raisins at \$4 00; M. R. Raisins at \$6 00; Single Additional States of 10 bbls at \$7 00, large barrels; 10 bbls at \$7 00 2 25 per dozen; fancy Buckets \$2 35; hoop Buckets \$2 50

Sourcon \$1 20.

WHITE LEAD, &c.—Sales of 450 kegs pure Lead at \$2 25@\$2 35. Snow-white Zine Paint at 10c \$2 lb.

FREIGHTS.—Shipments to New Orleans, pound freights 25 cents. Pork 55 sents per barrel. Whisky 75 cents per barrel. Pittsburgh and Wheeling 20@25 cents for p

ound freights. Wet barrels 75c. Horses and Mule ship. Hogs in good demand at 4% 25c per hundred gro The following statement of the New Orleans Cattle Mar

rdinary (attle, but the press of the former are more in fa or of holders at 100 lile # h nett for fine to choice West in Beeves, and at 35% 95% for the lower descriptions. Hogs—We quote at 626% c per pound nett. A fair stock

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Banks are discounting all first-elass paper at tunual rates. Eastern Exchange is rather dull and fluct ting; sales have been made at ½ premium. The supply not large, and rates for the present are nominal and embrac

ung; sales nave over made at 2 premium. The supply not large, and rates for the present are nominal and embrace in the following quotations. New Orleans continues scare with good demand. Eastern sight exchange, which includ Pittaburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Bosto 1/4 per cent.; St. Louis 1 per cent.; Charleston 2/4 per cent. New Orleans 1/4 per cent, premium; Memphis, par; Nas wills, bar. American Gold ... %@1 prem. | Twenty Francs... Sovereigns \$4 35 Ten Thalers..... Ten Guilders \$3 90@\$3 951

The following Free Bank notes are received on deposit the following Free Bank notes are received on deposit the Messrs. Hutchings & Co., upon the same terms as the Stat Banks of Tennessee, viz:—Commercial Bank, Memphi Tazaweil, of Tazeweil; Chattanooga, of Chattanooga; Claborne, of Claiborne; and Nashville, of Nashville.

BANK NOTE TABLE. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HUTCHINGS & CO. Sight and time Exchange for sale in sums to suit pur suit.

Kentucky—All Banks
Indiana State Bank and branc
Stock Banks.

Tennessee—Old Banks.

New Banks.

Missouri State Bank
Illinois—All solvent Banks.

Ohio State Bank and branohe
Independent Banks.

Virginia—Old Banks.

New Banks.

New York City
Boston City. 1½ to 5 dis

EXCHANGE.

LOUISVILLE FAMILY MARKET.
WEDNESDAY, March 21st, 1855.
e is a slight improvement in the quality of vegetable

HURD'S GOLDEN GLOSS,

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR. THIS preparation is highly perfumed; it gives to the Ha dark, soft, glossy, and lively appearance, which cannot be a dark, soft, glossy, and lively appearance, which cannot be obtained from any other article. It effectually cleanses the scalp from Dandruff and Scurf, and keeps the head clean and healthy. It prevents the Hair from falling off or turning gray, and inspires it with new life and vigor, and while it adds beauty, it will relieve pain, for it is almost a certain remedy for cutanous diseases, such as Scald Heads, Erysipe-ias, Salt Eheum, &c., and will also instantly relieve sympathetic attacks of persons and sick head school could be such as Scald Heads, and so the size of the school could be such as Scald Heads, Erysipe-ias, Salt Eheum, &c., and will also instantly relieve sympa-thetic attacks of persons and sick head school. heticattacks of nervous and sick head-ache.

It is unnecessary for us to enumerate the wonderful prorties of this invaluable preparation, for its reputation

already been established as having no super arreacy been established as having no superior. Medical men, physicians, chemists of the highest standing, ladies of he finest discrimination, citizens from all professions, its millions of patrons, and the leading journals throughout the and pronounce it the best preparation the world has ever produced. Try it once, and you will never be without it. HURD'S GOLDEN GLOSS is put up in very large bottons of the desired as the leaves of the standard of the stand HURD'S GOLDEN GLOSS is put up in very large botles, and sold at the low price of twenty-five cents by all the
principal Dealers in Drugs and Medicines and by Fancy
Goods Merchants throughout the world.

Chemical Manufacturing Company, Proprietors,
291 Broadway, New York.

Agents.—Wilson, Starbird & Smith, Louisville, Keatucky;
John D. Park, Cincinnati Ohio.

116 d&w6m

PON'T BE DECEIVED! We have obtained the Agency for the best Hair Preparation in the World. Buy no other; we guarantee satisfaction to the consumer.

A FEW CERTIFICATES From Gentlemen of the highest standing in favor of the World-renguned HURD'S HAIR RESTORER, Which will produce a new growth of Hair o any Bald Head.

New York, Dec. 20, 1853. I was bald for twenty-four years. Your Hair Restorer ha duced a new growth of hair that covers the entire her where I was bald.

J. D. PEFPARD, No. 25 Breome street. W. C. Hurd: Dear Sir-Your Hair Restorer has produced a vigorous growth hair on my head, where it had been bald for five years.

C. FARRAND, Daguerreotypist, 307 Broadway New York, March 10, 1004.
W. C. HURD:—After a baldness of eight years, your Hai

W. C. Hurd:—After a baldness of eight years, your Hair Restorer has fully restored my hair.

W. FITSLIMON.4 East Broadway.

New York, Dec. 10, 1833

W. C. Hurd:—I have thoroughly tested your Hair Restorer. It acts like magic, for it has produced a new growth on every head where I tried it.

EARNEST D. PAPE M. D.

Formerly of the University of Berlin, Prussia.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1854.

W. C. Hurd:—There is a lady living with me that had lost most of her hair, and that remaining was fast falling off. She commenced using your Hair Restorer, which at once stopped its falling off, and although she has been using it but say weeks, a new growth of hair has sprung up nearly one inch weeks, a new growth of hair has sprung up nearly one incl in length. B. TAYLOR, Jr. Merchant, 25 Hanover st. W. C. Hurd:—I was troubled with baldness for thre

W. C. Hurd:—I was troubled with baldness for three years. Your Hair Restorer has fully restored my Hair.

J. Scanding,
Corner Friend and Hanover streets
Hurd's Hair Restorer is sold at One Dollar per Bottle, by all the principal dealers in Drugs and Medicines, and by Fancy Goods Merchants throughout the world.

Agents.—Wilson, Starbird & Smith, Louisville, Kentucky John D. Park. Cincinnati, Obio.

116 d&w6m

Proclamation. WHEREAS, the extraordinary and unprecedented de mand for that invaluable preparation, WRIGHT'S PEEMIUM KATHARION, has induced envious persons to palm off other articles similar in name and appearance, but absolutely worthiess, which has a tendency to in

be particular to ask for "Writcht's" Premium Katharion, and they may rely on receiving an article unequalled for its virtues for restoring a decayed head of hair, for a cool, refreshing and delightful application during the hot weather, removing all disagreeable sensations of diziness and headache, and for the toilet it has never had an equal for its pleasant and delightful fragrance.

Its thousands of testimonials are a sufficient guarantee for the completely restoring a decayed head of hair; for removing all dandruff; for preventing its falling off, whe her from sickness or disease; and for entirely dispensing with the necessity of using hair dyes, as it excites the secretion, producing a supply of its natural hiement or coloring matter, giving the

PETER T. WRIGHT & CO. Wholesnie Agenta, 241 Market street, Philadelphia.

J. S. MORRIS & SON,

Louisville, Ky SCRIBNER & DEVOL, New Albany, Ia, 7deod3m&weow Important Notice!

Price 25 cents per bott.e.

Louisville, Feb. 24th, 1855. MR. EDITOR—I submit for perusal a case of complicated disease, which, perhaps, may not be uninteresting. The negro, Henry, who is well known in this city, has been suffer-

BY GOWDY, TERRY & CO. CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS. Second Large Spring Sale, on Three Months Credit. Three Months Credit.

Our second large Spring Sale will be on Tuesday and Wednesday, Apri. 3d and 4th, commencing each day at 36 o'cle large Spring Sale will be by Catalogue, 566 packages and lots of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, fresh from the importers and manufacturers.

Merchants who have attended our sales need not be informed that no sales in the West have ever equalled ours in oxtent or attractiveness of stock.

Our assortment will be complete, and all the goods it good order, and ample opportunity given on the morning o sale for examination of Stock.

Terms.—Sums over \$100, three month's credit, with good endorsed notes payable in Bank, or a discount of 25 per cent

PALMER'S VEGETABLE COSMETIC LOTION

AS cured my daughter of a distressing eruption on hor arms, after every other application had failed.

Butlerville, Warren county, Ohio.

and five hundred certificates of a like character. It is the only thing you can rely on for the cure of every kind of cancous disease. To be had of all druggists.

Price 50e.

Who has taken Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers for a cough old, which they relieve in a few minutes. Price 25 cent or at m22 RAYMOND & PATTEN'S TURPENTINE.—20 bbls Spirits Turpentine for sale by m20 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. TANNERS' OIL.-40 bbls for sale by m20 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. OLIVE OIL.—50 dozen Olive Oil for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. CASTILE SOAP.—40 boxes for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO

A LUM.-25 bbls for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. MAMMOTH GIFT ENTERPRISE!

NDIGO.—1,200 lbs Fine Indigo for sale by m20 R. A. ROBÍNSON & CO

DICKSON & GILMORE,

SARSAPARILLA AND VERSICOLA

Again I will tell you as oft I have told, Of the fine premium hats since the fair I have sold; My theme 'tis renewed-indeed it is fun To see with ease all the premiums I've won.

But no use of talking—the fasts are all known, In the supers broad cast o'er the land it is thrown. That Bliss is the man who has beat the World's Fair. Though their ease may look face yet their hats won't compare. Come on my brave boys the best in the ring, If you can't make fine hats I will teach you to sing A song that will fill your sad hearts with delight And calm your fierce ire, lest you might fight.

Then hurrah for friend Bliss, this is glory enough; It is a practical fact—not an editor's puil; And will show the great skill of the artizan's hand And the rapid imprerement that's made in our land. And the rapid imprevement that's made in our land.
Then three cheers again for one and for all,
Geod bye fellow craftsmen I'll meet you next fall;
Then don't you be angry at what I have done,
I'll work that it is not so that it But hold up your heads a bright day may yet come, And ye may be cheered by a first premium; But now Bliss's hats are made of such stuff They need not the aid of an editor's puff.

Again brother hatters I'll bid you good bre,
Our parting I'm sure will not cost you a sigh,
Your n emory will tell you the premiums are just,
And our fine premium hats shall repeat it for us.
No. 463, Market street, bet. Third and Fourth,
m16 423w1
Louisville, Ky CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD Not a particle of Mercury in it. LET THE AFFLICTED READ AND PONDER N Infalible R 'medy for Scroula, King's Evil, Rheumaitism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postucias, on the Face, Blotle, Chromic Sore Eyes, Ring orm or Texter, Seald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the manbago, Spinal Complaints, and Diseases arising from an indicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in life, or Impurity of the Blood.

Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and Diseases arising from an in-judicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in life, or Impurity of the Blood.

He Blood.

This great alterative medicines and Purifier of the Blood.

The great alterative medicines and Purifier of the Blood in the Mercury of the United States, who are and to figureful patients from all parts of the United States, who are seen to the United States, who are seen to the United States, who are seen to the Stin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affection of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Comp ants, Pams and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to fight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all dasacress of the Blood nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities to the Compare with the United States of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few coves of Cantrel's Spanish MixTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree beyond. The large number of certific tes which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States is the best evidence that there is no humbug aboutit. The press, hotel-keepers, magistrates, py sectans and public men, well known to the community, all add their 'estimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT FLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful effects of this GREAT FLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful effects of this GREAT is and Almanac, and read the wonderful enters this truly greatest of all dedicines has performed. None genuine unless signed by BENNETT & BEERS. Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl street, Richmood, Va., to whom all

reprietors, No. 3 February and agencies must be addressed.

And for sale by SUTCLIFF & HUGHES, Louisville, Kp., and by Dealers generally.

f12 deod&weewlyis

AVER'S PILLS.

NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cur all Billious diseases—Coativeness, Indigestion, Js e. Dropsy, Rheuma'ism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, I asness, Irritability, Infimmations, Headache, Pair Breast, Sole, Back and Limbs, Femal Complaints, or Breast, Sole, Back and Limbs, Femal Complaints, or bear land of the control of the cont uspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in avor of these Pills, we may mention:

Doctor A. A. Hayes, Analytical Chemist of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional tharacter is endorsed by the Analytical Chemist of the Edward Everett, Senator of the United States.

Rober Livard Everett, Senator of the House of Representatives. Wanthrop, ox-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

intatives.

About Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to England.

†John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Hoston; also,
Dr. J. R. Chilton, Practical Chemist of New York Citndorsed by
Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.
Wm. B. Astor, the richest man in Amer
S. Leland & Co., Proprietors of the Me

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Il not be humbugged.

A. G. MUNN, Proprietor of the
Louisville Seed and Agricultural Store,
Established in 1344, in this city.

The Great Alterative and URIFIER OF THE BLOOD! do not recommend this compound for the cure of a seases, but only for those arising from impurities and such as Seroiua. Dyspensia, derangement of the standard of the season of th

Fashionable Jewelry.

Of every variets—Chronometers. Independent Quarter Seconds, Duplex, English Lever, Anchander Escapements, and selling at lowest prices. Breast Pins.

Breast Pins.

New style Cameo, Mosaic, Miniature, &c.;
Ear Hings; Sets Jevelry;
Diamond Pins and Rings;
Bracelets;
Ginat, vest and Pob Chains;
Chatlaines; Senls;
Jet Gools;
Pens: Pensils;
Keys; Spectacles;
Also, always on hand, the largest stock of Clocks in the city. Told Gold bought and repaired.
Particular attention given Watch Repairing m6d&w SILKS & FANCY GOODS

ROBINSON & BROTHER. NO.446 MAIN STREET,

over in New York.
We particularly invite merchants visiting this market t all and examine our stock.
m3 dimis&w4. PUBLIC NOTICE.

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, For Consumption, Scrofula, &c.
THE late firm of Ruanton, Clark & Co. being dissolved
by the death of W. L. Rushton, (the only Rusinton
ever connected with the firm, their Genuine Cod Liver Oil
willin furure be prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK
willin furure be prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK
Clark who went to Newfoundland to supernisend its manufacture, and he is the only druggist whe ever went from the
United States for that purpose, and as he will consume his
supervision of that branch of our business, we will warrant
our Oil pure and genuine; as success in its use depends
upon its purity, be particular to see that the senanture of
Hegeman, Clark & Co., or Rushton, Clark & Co., is over
the cork of each bottle. Hundreds of person : who had
been restored to health by the pure Gil of our manufacture.
Be particular in ordering to specify Hegeman, Clark & Co.,
as it was Mr. Clark, not Rushton, who has superintended
its manufacture, and since Mr. Rushton's death, there has
been a Rushton's Oil introduced, which is not in any way
connected with Rushton, Clark & Co., Le oily representatives of that firm being HeEEMAN, CLARK & Co.

So was by Wilson, Starbird & Smith, J. B. Wilder & Co.,
J. R. Montgomery & Co., Bell, Talbott & Co., Sutcliffe
& Hughes, and by druggists generally.

JAMES SOMMERVILLE. For Consumption, Scrofula, &c.

JAMES SOMMERVILLE, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STOVES, GRATES AND CASTINGS, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
TEA KETTLES SAD IRONS COFFEE MILLS, SCALES, &C.,
SOUTH SIDE MAIN, 3 DOORS ADVE COMMEN OF SEVENTH
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JAMES SOMMERVILLE WOULD respectfully inform his 'riends and the public that he has opened a store at 357 Main street, where c will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may twor him with a call. He warrants his work to be as good a ny made in the city. Terms reasonable.

N. B. Roofing and housework in general done with neatess and dispatch.

mb dawdm

Copartnership Notice. THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LAWSON & PEARCE, and will continue the Foundry and Machiner business in all its branches, at the Kentucky Iron and Brass Foundry and Machine Shop, or Monroe street, between Eleventh and 12th, and solicit is share of public patronage.

JOHN LAWSON, jill d&wtf JONA PEARCE. LAND FOR SALE.

I flor for sale Thirty-three Acres of Land, about hree miles west from Louisville, near the Dunkin conduction of the farm of Felix Gazr, deceased upon the following terms: One-third cash, and the remoin of miles and two years, with interest. Persons desiry to purchase will apply to H. W. GAAR, near the land, whill show the same. The property is enclosed, but without any other improvements, having about seven acres of fit imbered land. Apply to

A. I. GAAR,
Brownsboro', Ky.

Removal. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

Indigestion, Scrofula or King's Evil, Affections of the Bones, Syphilis, Debility, Habitual Costiveilis, Debility, Habitual Costiveilis, Debility, Habitual Costiveilis, Pomale Irregularities, Fistula, Skin Diseases,
Diseased Kidneys, and as a
great and powerful Tonic,
purifying the Blood
and invigorating

HE copartnership heretofore existing under the Slaughter, Clagett & Co. is dissolved by Mr. A. Yt retiring from the concern, to take effect from t

FINE GOLD WATCHES DURKER, HEATH& CO.,

197 FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS,

SILKS.

AND HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT FURNISHING GOODS!!! WE are now receiving our Spring Stock, which, in extent and variety, is by far the most co-npiete of any to be found in the West, and second to none in the East. Our foreign goods are received direct through our own importations, and our American domestic wares are purchased exclusively of the manufacturers, which enables us to older our entire stock of goods at prices that cunnot be to older our entire stock of goods at prices that cunnot be partner, reades in New York, devoting the second partner, reades in New York, devoting the greatest attention and care to the selection of every class of goods to be found in our immense stock. se stock.
will be sold exclusively for cash, with no deces. In our first enumeration may be found—
Plain and Fancy Silks.

Our assortment of Silks is by far the largest of any to be ound in the city, which includes every style and quality samsfactured. A large line of the most superior qualities of Black Silks will always be kept on hand, which we can superstream the superior and which already have the superstream taken or Spring and Summer Goods.

Shawls and Silk Mantillas.

Ginghams and Prints.

Our stock contains every manufacture of Ginghams to be built in Scotch, French and American fabrics.

Our line of Frints includes every brand of French, Eng-Laces and Embroideries. onet do, do, do, dond Plait Lace Capes, uiton, Evening Description, Sussels and Meekin Bridal Veils;

Antique embroidered Lace and Cheneille Evening Dresses:

Dresses; uslin embroidered Evening Dresses; faite Crape do do do; mbroidered Muslin and Jaconet Skirts Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings Haberdashery.

Carpets and Oilcloths. Carpets and Olicloths.

We have now on hand a large and well assorted stock of Carpets, embracing all the manufactures of Scotch, English, and American varieties:
English, Kidderm-nster, Halifax, and Manchester;
Wilton and Tapestry Vervet Carpets;
English Tapestry Brussels
dog;
imperial and American 3-plys, at Si per yard;
English and American Ingrain 2-plys, best quality, at 75
cents:

outs; I's patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpets, for which we have derman Hemp Bay State Bay State Also, a great variety of Cheneille, Velvet, and Mosaic Rugs, together with every description of Parior and Door Mats, Table, Stand, and Floor Oilcloths. House and Steamboat Furnishing Goods. The closest attention will be paid to this part of our trade, is we feel confident we have a ready secured the confidence of the c. numnity in the sake of our own importations of the c. numnity in the sake of our own importations of

L. D. SINE'S TENTH MAMMOTH GIFT ENTERPRISE. EIGHT HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL AND COST NE HUNDRED GOLD AND SIEVER WATCHES

IN AMERICAN GOLD:

In Three Grand Prizes of One Hundred Bollars Each!

DANGER IN THE DARK;

TURNPIKE ROAD CONPANY, Feb. 26, 1835. A N election will be held on Saturday, the 31st day of March next, at the office of the Louisville Savings Intitution, to elect a President, Treasurer and Six Managers

VAUGHAN & BRO., Wholesale Druggists,

POETRY.

From the United States Economist.
AGES IN WALL STREET. Yes, all the world are bulis!

Yes, all the clerks and masters merely jobber

They have their brokers and their s'ock accounts and their statements and their s'ock accounts and their s'ock account

They have their brokers and their s'ook accounts And one main his time, triesmany 'lines.' The end being total ruin. First time grounders. The end being total ruin. First time grounders. And then the prosperous seller, with his profits And jorous winning face, buying like mad, Unwhiting to sell out; and then the losor, sightly like a furnace, with a worful prospect Of the next settling day! There the director. Pull of stange schemes and with house on arenu Getting a bubble reputation.

Even in Wall street. And then the bankrupt, With his cebts' schedule large, and no hasts; By all his decent friends entirely fresh schemes; Full of had script, and fee his schemes; Full of had script, and fee his schemes; Into the schemes th cene of all

MISCELLANY.

THE SEWING GIRL.

Annie Linton was the best sewer in Mrs. Roy school; and the mistress declared, on inspect the first shirt she made for her father, 'that Duke of Buccleuch himself m ght wear it!' Th Duke of Buccleuch himself in ght wear it. This was high praise for little Annie, who was onle leven years of age; and she never forgot if Her work was the neatest and cleanest ever seen. Then, she did it so quickly, her mother than the seen. ould not keep pace with her daily demand for

something to sew.'
'I wish Annie would take to her book,' sa Mrs. Linton to her husband. But it was quit clear that Annie would never take to her book she had little reading and less spelling; and you she could 'mark' (with cotton) all the letters of th alphabet, as if she was a very miracle of learn

nething to sew!' eagerly demanded An

'Will any mowing come to this sewing?' asked her father, with a very natural attempt at a

little Annie, cleverly taking up her father's meaning and her work-bag at the same time, as she whisked past him in fear of being too late for Three weeks after: 'Annie's learning to be scholar,' said Mrs. Linton; 'no more demands for That afternoon the child came boun ing into the house from school, sat upon he father's knee, opened her work-bag, which hur

over her arm, and putting a screwed-up par into his hand, sa'd: 'There's the mowing.' Her father undid the paper, and found half-crowns. 'Annie,' questioned her father where did this come from?' 'From the sewing,' answered Annie, laughir delightedly at his surprise, as she escaped fro his knee, and ran out of the room, to delay a litt

longer the solution of the riddle.

'Wife,' said John Linton, 'it is impossible that
Annie could earn all this by the sort of child's play girls call work; and whom did she earn i from! I'm afraid there's something wrong. And, to tell the truth, Annie Linton was prac ticing a little disguise; nor had she father all the money she had earned. originally was twelve shillings. This was all disigned for her father alone; but a prior claim has me in the way. It was cold winter weather and the children of the school brought their form in a sort of square, around Mrs. Roy's fire. An nie, who was a favorite of the mistress, alway occupied a warm corner close to her own big cha On the day in question, Mrs. Roy happened to

out of the room.

'I'll change seats with you, Jessie Wilson. you're cold, said Annie, addressing a little gir a very book worm, who, clad in a threadba printed-cotton gown, sat shivering over her le

sie, thus invited, came a little neares You should put on a woolen frock like mir and warm yourself well at your mo her's fire be-fore you come to school these winter days,' said scrutinizing the poverty-struck appear

'Mother rays,' riplied Jessie, 'that she'd rath do without a fire than my schooling, and she can't pay for both.' your mother no fire at home this cold

eather?' asked Annie, in amazement.
'No,' said Jessie. 'I wish I dared bring he with me here—it's warmer than at home. And I know mother is ill, though she won't tell me.' 'Sit there,' said Annie, placing Jessie in he warm corner; 'and don't go out of school without

That afternoon the two girls went hand in hand Have you plenty to eat, if you've no fire? asked Annie

send me to school without any breakfast,' sai Jessie, hanging down her head, as if ashamed 'Here,' said Annie, after a slight pause, untwis ing the paper in which were deposited her fin earnings; 'I won't go in with you, for your moth earnings; 'I won't go in with you, for your mounter might not like to take it from a little girl like me; but —and she put two shillings into Jessie's me; but —and she you something to eat, an

a fire; and, if your mother can sew as well as can,' said Annie, with pardonable vanity, 'I can tell her how to get plenty of money to pay fo

No vonder Annie's riches increased; the first investment was a good one. Nevertheless, the soncealment of it from her parents she knew to be wrong; she feared they would disapprove of it; and she added to her little prayer at night, after the usualending of 'God bless father and nother—and forgive me for keeping secret that I hell ed Jessie Wilson.' Could the Recording Angel carry up a purer prayer to Heaven?

Of course, Mr. and Mrs. Linton very scondiscovered, the Mr. Sammell, of the Mr. Sammell. ered that Mr. Seamwell, of the Ready-mad Linen Warehouse, was the grand source of An eighteen pence each for the finest description

shirt-making. This was no great payment for Annie's exquisite stitching—and thirty years ago it would have brought her three-and-sixpence a thirt. But Annie is of the present, not of the past; and as she could complete a shirt a day, her fingers flying swifter than a weaver's shuttle, she carned nine shillings a week.

"Good wife,' said Mr. Linton, 'we are not so

poor but that we can maintain our daughter unti-she's twenty, and by that time, at the present rate of her earnings, she will have a little fortune in the bank.' But this little fortune amassed but slowly, for Annie seldom had nine shillings at the end of the week-there were other 'Je son's who required food and fire.

son's who required food and fire.

Had Annie been a poet, she would assuredly have written, not the song, but a song of the shirt, for once when she was questioned s to the dull monotony of her work: 'Dull! Delightfull' said Annie in advocacy of her calling. Why with this rare linen and fine thread, my stitche seem like stringing little pearls along the wrist bands and collars! What an anti-song of the shirt might not Annie have written!

Annie's eighteenth birth-day was celebrated by a tea-party to all the seamstresses of Mr. Seamwell s establishment, where she was now forewoman; besides being a cheerful, kind-hearted little creature, beloved by everybody, it was a compliment, Mr. Seamwell said, she well descredher admirable superintendence of the department allotted her, having increased his business ten

joicing in the firm of Seamwell & Co. The father had taken his son as a partner, and the son took a partner or life—the indefatigable little seamstress, Annie Linton. There never was a blither bridal. Annie—herself having risen from the ranks—had a present for every work-woman. Indeed, it was a day of presents, for on that ver morning, and in time to be worn at the wedding a shawl arrived for Annie, all the way from India an India shawl that a duchess would have envied Upon it was pinned a paper, on which wa Wear this for the sake of one who now rich and happy, but who never can forget the services you rendered to the poor school girl-

'Annie,' said young Seamwell after the marchild, and came to our shop for your first sewing I also happened to be pa sing when you gave par of your first earnings to Jessie Wilson; I was boy, then, but I said to myself: 'If I were a mail'd marry Annie Linton; not because she's a pretty'—here Annie blushed most becomingly'not because she's so industrious, but because she's so kind-hearted.'

An ambi ious poet out West has perpetr ted the following upon the recent explosion of

"The engine grouned
The whoses did crack,
The steam did whistle,
And the boiler did leaf
The boiler was examin
They found it was rust
And all of a smodel.

CURIOUS FACTS CONCERNING DYSPERSIA The effect of mental disquietude in producing this prevalent complaint is far greater than is sup prevalent complaint is far greater than is supposed. It is well known that persons in good health, of sound digestive organs, who take plenty of exercise, and are free from anxiety, may eat almost anything, and in quantities which would kill those in different circumstances. In reference to this point, Dr. Brigham, an English medical writer, observes: "We do not find dyspepsia prevalent in countries where the people do eat most enormously. Travelers in Siberia say that the people there often eat forty pounds of food in one day. Admiral Seripchoff saw a Siberian eat directly after broakfast, twenty-five pounds of boiled rice, with three pounds of but

But dyspepsia is not a common disease ds, the Esqaimaux, are very nervous an hyspeptic, though they individually eat ten of welve p unds of solid food per day, washing i lown with a gallon or so of train oil. Ceptain

THE BIRDS OF SPRING.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

My quiet residence in the country, aloof from My quiet residence in the country, also i from fashion, politics, and the money market, leaves me rather at a loss for occupation, and drives me occasionally to the study of nature, and other low pursuits. Having few neighbors, also, on om to keep a watch and exercise my habit of am fain to amuse myself with rying into the domestic concerns and peculari ies of the animals around me; and, during the present season, have derived considerable enter-ainment from certain sociable little birds, alost the only visitors we have, during this early

Those who have passed the winter in the ountry, are sensible to the delightful influences hat accompany the earliest indications of spring; and of these, none are more delightful than the first notes of the birds. There is one modest ttle sad-colored bird, much resembling a wren, which came about the house just on the skirts of winter, when not a blade of grass was to be seen, and when a few prematurely warm days had given a flattering foretaste of soft weather. He same early in the dawning, long before surrise, and late in the evening, just before the closing in of night, his matin and his vesper hymns. It is true, he sang occasionally throughout the day, but at these still hours, his song was more remarked. He sat on a leafless tree, just before he window, and warbled forth his notes, few and simple, but singularly sweet, with something f a plaintive tone, that heightened their effect. The first morning that he was heard was joyous one among the young folks of my house-nold. The long, death-like sleep of winter was at an end; nature was once more awakening; hey now promised themselves the immediat

they now promised themselves the immediate appearence of buds and blossoms. I was re minded of the tempest-tossed crew of Columbus, when, after their long dubious voyage, the field-birds came singing round the ship, though still far at sea, rejoicing them with the belief of the immediate proximity of land. A sharp return of winter almost silenced my little songster, and also had a had been supported by still be ashed the hilarity of the household; yet still he oured torth, now and then, a few plaintive otes, between the frosty pipings of the breeze, the gleams of sunshine between wintery clouds. I have consulted my book of ornithology in ain, to find out the name of this kindly little

rd, who certainly deserves honor and favor far eyond his modest pretensions. He comes like he lowly violet, the most unpretending, but velcomest flower, breathing the sweet promise of the early year.

Another of our feathered visitors, who follow ose upon the steps of winter, is the Pe-wit, or e-wee, or Phæbe-bird; for he is called by each

Pe-wee, or Phebe-bird; for he is called by cach of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note. He is a so-ciable little being, and seeks the habitation of man. A pair of them have built beneath my porch, and have reared several broods there, for porch, and have reared several process there, for two years past, their nest being never disturbed. They arrive early in the spring, just when the crocus and the snow-drop begin to peep forth. Their first chirp spreads gladness through the house. "The Phoebe birds have come!" is heard n all sides; they are welcomed back like men pers of the family; and speculations are made ey have seen, during their long absence. Their rival is the more cheering, as it is pronounced, by the old weather-wise people of the country, the sure sign that the severe frosts are at an end, and that the gardener may resume his labors with About this time, too, arrives the blue-bird, s

appearance gladdens the whole landscape. You hear his soft warble in every field. He sociably approaches your habitation, and takes up his residence in your vicinity.

residence in your vicinity.

The happiest bird of our spring, however, and one that rivals the Europeon lark in my estimation, is the Boblincon, or Boblink, as he is commonly called. He arrives at that choice portion of our year which, in this latitude, answers to the description of the month of May, so often ven by the poets. With us, it begins about e middle of May, and lasts until nearly the ddle of June. Earlier than this winter is of to return on its traces, and to blight the bening beauties of the year; and later than this, pegin the parching and panting, and dissolving neats of summer. But in this genial interval nature is in all her freshness and fragrance; "the ains over and gone, the flowers appear upon the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land. he trees are now in their fullest foliage, and ghtest verdure; the woods are gay with the ered flowers of the laurel; the air is perfumed by the sweet-brier and the wild rose; the meaows are enamelled with clover blossoms; while the young apple, the peach, and the plum, begin

This is the chosen season of revelry of the Boblink. He comes amidst the pomp and fra grance of the season; his life seems all sensiility and enjoyment, all song and sunshine. He so to be found in the soft bosoms of the fresher nd sweetest meadows, and is most in song wher the clover is in blossom. He perches on the top-most twig of a tree, or on some long flaunting weed, and as he rises and sinks with the breeze, pours forth a succession of rich tinkling otes, crowding one upon another, like the ou pouring melody of the skylark, and possessing the same rapturous character. Sometimes he pitches from the summit of a tree, begins his song ith ecstacy at his own music. Sometimes h is in pursuit of his paramour; always in full song as if he would win her by his melody; and al-ways with the same appearance of intoxication

Of all the birds of our groves and meadows, the Boblink was the envy of my boyhood. He crossed my path in the sweetest weather, and e sweetest season of the year, when all nature led to the fields, and the rural feeling throbbe every bosom; but when I. luckless urchin! was comed to be mewed up, during the livelong day, that purgatory of boyhoo J, a school-room. It eemed as if the little variet mocked at me, as he flew in full song, and sought to taunt me with his happier lot. Oh, how I envied bim! No ons, no task, no hateful school: nothing bu been then more versed in poetry, I might have oldressed him in the words of Logan to the

Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy note,
No winter in thy year.

Oh! could I fly, I'd fly with thee; We'd make, on joyful wing, Our annual visit round the globe, Companions of the spring!

ne a different idea of this little feathered volup uary, which I will venture to impart, for the cenefit of my school-boy readers, who may regard im with the same unqualified envy and admir-tion which I once indulged. I have shown h m nly as I saw him at first, in what I may call the tical part of his career, when he in a manner oted himself to elegant pursuits and enjoyents, and was a bird of music, and song, and ste, and sensibility, and refinement.

While this lasted he was sacred from injury;

the very school-boy would not fling a stone at him, and the merest rustic would passe to listen to his strain. But mark the difference. As the year advances, as the clover blossoms disappear, and the spring fades into summer, he gradually gives up his elegant taste and habits; doffs his poetical suit of black, as umes a russet dusty garb, and sinks to the gross enjoyments of common vulgar birds. His notes no longer vibrate on the ear; he is stuffing himself with the seeds of the tall weeds on which he lately swung and chanted so melodiously. He has become a "bon vivant," a "gourmand;" with him now there is while he grows tired of plain homely fare, and is off on a gastronomical tour in quest of toreign is off on a gastronomical tour in quest of loreign luxuries. We next hear of him, with myriads of his kind, banqueting among the reeds of the Dolaware, and grown corpulent with good feeding. He has changed his name in traveling. Boblincon no more—he is the Red-bird non, the much sought for titbit of Pennsylvania epicures; the rival in unlucky fame of the Ortolan! Wherever he goes, pop! pop! pop! every rusty firelock in the country is blazing away. He sees his companions falling by thousands around him.

Does he take warning, and reform! Alas, not he! Incorrigible epicure! Avain he wires his

gorges himself among them almost to burstg; he can scarcely fly for corpulency. He has ace more changed his name, snd is now the fa-Last stage of his career; behold him with dozens of his corpulent companions, and served up, a vaunted dish, on the table of some

Such is the story of the Boblink; once spiritual, musical, admired, the joy of the meadows and the favorite bird of spring; finally, a gross ttle sensualist, who expiates his sens varning them to keep to those refined and intellectual pursuits, which raised him to so high: itch of popularity during the early part of his career; but to eschewall tendency to that gross and dissipated indulgence, which brought this mistaken little bird to an untimely end.

e last advices from Honolulu are its obituary e King has officially notified Mr. Gregg, the nited States Commissioner, that all neg he new King continue to carry out the liberal AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.] THE VINEYARD.

The Cultivation of the Grape and the Prepara-BY J. A. CORNEAU.

ECTION III .- PRUNING FOR THE PIFTH AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS-DISEASES OF THE GRAPE. Success in the art of pruning, like any other pur Success in the art of pruning, like any other purnit, depends entirely upon a complete understandag and appreciation of the principles involved, and
be object to be attained; without these, as an ever
resent guide and rule of action, it is in vain to atempt the practice of this or any art whose average
caults are expected to form a reliable basis for fupure collections. It is earthful to the process. ure calculations. It is conbtless generally known hat the fruit of the vine, like that of many other hat the fruit of the vine, like that of many other plants, is produced upon shoots which spring from the wood or growth of the previous year. Fruit may be produced (forced) upon the wood of the present year, as mentioned in our last article, but such fruit cannot ripen, and the effort of nature thus prematurely made, is productive of no advan-tage to the cultivator, and becomes an unquestiona-le injury to the vine.

e injury to the vine. nce in the cultivation of the grape, there Experience in the cultivation of the grape, therere, teaches us that the continual reproduction of
the wood for fruit bearing purposes is an established
rinciple of nature, and it belongs to the art of
uning to develop this principle to its fullest extent,
r the simple purpose of obtaining the largest quanty of good, well ripened fruit, consistent with a
to record the recent strength and future well. tity of good, well ripened fruit, consistent with a due regard for the present strength and future well-being of the vine. Aside from this object it is generally admitted that vineyards well pruned, and having but little old wood, are less liable to the ravages of the rot. Carelessness or neglect in this particular at the outset may require years of labor to overcome; it is considered, therefore, the best policy to cut as low down as possible at the commencement of the first and all subsequent years, so as to avoid the accumulation of old wood in the vineyard.

It will be remembered that the short spur left near It will be remembered that the short spur left near the ground at the time of pruning last year (th) was designed to produce the two canesfourth,) was designed to produce the two canes— one for a similar purpose, (the reproduction of wood) and one for fruit-bearing this, the fifth year. Having pruned these same as directed for last year, the question arises, what is to be done with the bow, and its numerous branches, which bore fruit last year? Our reply is, cut it all off as low down as possible. The shoots from the bow, where the wood is well ripened, are made into cuttings, by cut-ting through the old wood on each side of the shoot, thus retaining a small portion of the former— say a half to three-quarters of an inch in length,

shoot, thus retaining a small portion of the former—
say a half to three-quarters of an inch in length,
forming a sort of button at the end of the cutting. These are regarded as the best cuttings,
though well matured wood from any portion of the
grew h of last year, will, if properly treated, germinate and become a thrifty vine.

From thisit will be perceived that the condition
or appealance of the vine after pruning at the commencement of the fifth year, is precisely the same
as at the commencement of the fourth; that is,
there is a short spur left nearest the ground with
four eves (to ensure the growth of two) and a long there is a short spur left nearest the ground with four eyes (to ensure the growth of two) and a long cane of 8 or 10 eyes for the bow of this year. All the rest of the mature growth of last year having been made into cutting, either with or without the buttons of old wood at the end, according as it was possible to cut it. The mode of tieing, training, summer pruning, digging and weeding, is the same as for previous years—as well as for the future.

When the vine has attained the age of 8 or 10 years, two, three and even four canes may be rewhen the vine has attained the age of 8 or 10 cears, two, three and even four canes may be reained for bearing wood; the judgment of the culivater must, however, be governed to a great extent by the vigor and strength of the vine. Overnearing being regarded by the well-skilled Vigneton as a calamity only paralleled by the mildew or the rot, and one to be as carefully avoided if possible.

A recapitulation of the principles upon which the A recapitulation of the principles upon which the science of pruning depends, gives these facts: That we desire a sufficiency of new wood each year for fruit-bearing and wood-producing purposes the next; that the spur desinged to produce the canes this year, for these purposes, is selected as low down or near the ground as possible; that the bow or bearing wood of this year is cut off next year entirely, with all its shoots, which are made into cuttings; and that one-third years' wood (or older) should ever be seen above ground if it can be avoided. The simplicity of the principle here laid down, renders it one of easy comprehension, and yet there is probably not one in five hundred out of the business, who understand it clearly. It is one that must be applied, not only to the vine when trained on stakes, trellises, or arbors—in order to obtain unistakes, trellises, or arbors-in order to obtain un

stakes, trellises, or arbors—in order to obtain uniform good crops—but to many other fruit-bearing and flower-producing trees and plants, in order to obtain similar results.

As our instructions are designed for the use of those who intend to adopt the customary methods of vineyard culture, pruning and training, we shall not, at the present time, go into an exposition of the different methods that may be adopted according to fancy, such as spur, trellis, fan or bush training, &c., all of which we repudiate for the vineyard, and adhere to the stake and bore principle as best adopted for wine-producing purposes.

The maladies and injuries to which the grape is liable in this country, are late frosts, mildew, rot and the attacks of insects, and, as before remarked, and the attacks of insects, and, as before remarked, there are neither any relial le means of prevention from these, or any remedy that will compette injury done. Various suggestions h de to protect the vines from the influence of the espring frosts; but none seem to be effectual diding fires and allowing the smoke to blow mongst the vines cannot be relied upon, excep pon a very limited scale. We have heard it sug apon a very limited scale. We have heard it suggested to allow the vines to remain untied until all danger from frost is past; but the certain injury to the young shoots by being blown down and whipped about by the wind would more than counterbalance the probable injury from frost. The vine might be protected after pruning and tying is done, by binding a thatch of straw to the stake, and allowing it to append and hang down over the vine; but this spread and hang down over the vine; but th uld not be done in a large vineyard without great xpense and labor.
The mildew is next in order, and is as sudden and

esses, in forcible terms, its blighting and deadlect. The mildew is a parasitic plant of the fun effect. The mildew is a parasitic plant of the fun-gi species, like the rust in wheat. It generally ap-pears about the middle or latter part of June, when the grapes are about the size of a large shot. The vines present the appearance of having been dusted with flour. In a very short time the stem and berry affected become black, shrivelled, and finally crisp and hard. Dusting with sulphur and manuring with selbes, here been regarded as beneficial, and it is the finest wines are made, the mildew is unknown. A remedy for this disease has been tried, with some degree of success, by a very distinguished French gardener—M. Grisons. It consists in syringing the vines with the hydro sulphate of lime, made by compounding one pound of flower of sulphur with an equal quantity of fresh slaked lime; these are intimately mixed, and boiled for ten or fifteen minutes in about five pints of water. The preparation is then allowed to cool, and settle, and afterwards bottled up for use. Before using, however, this preparation is further combined with 100 parts water. It should be well applied upon the affected part when first observed, and continue until the disease is checked. For a large vineyard, however, this, like all other remedies, is almost impracticable.

The next disease in order is the rot; and this, if anything, is more formidable than either of the preceding. Beth the mildew and the rot are supposed to proceed from the same or similar causes—too he finest wines are made, the mildew is unknown ceding. Both the mildew and the rot are supposed to proceed from the same or similar causes—togeta a degree of moisture, followed by sudden heat together with the influence of rapidly decomposing manures or other substances, and the absence of a sufficient quantity of electricity in the atmosphere The supposed preventives are a porous subsoil, a well arranged system of drainage, the continual reproduction of new wood, and manuring with asher very third year, or thereabouts. No remedy, after his disease has attacked the fruit, is known. We nis alsease has attacked the Irul, is known. We re rarely troubled with insects—as in some wine ountries—and in the Eastern States; we know of o preventive for their depredation, and the best emedy is to arrest their further proceedings, when iscovered, by the penalty of death.

American Medical Gazette, for March, Doctor Reese thus earnestly reiterates his advice to ap-

ply flour to scalds and burns : We still see reported, almost daily, an appalling number of deaths by burns and scalds, not one of which, we take upon ourselves to say, need prove fatal, or would do so, if a few pounds of wheat flour could be promptly applied to the wounds made by fire, and repeated until the inflammatory stage had passed. We have never known a fatal case of scalding or burning in which this practice has been pursued, during more than this practice has been pursued, during more than thirty years' experience, and having treated hundreds in both public and private practice. We have known the most extensive burns by falling into caldrons of boi ing oil, and even molten cop-per, and yet the patients were rescued by this simple and cheap remedy, which, from its infalli-ble success, should supplant all the fashionable nostrums, whether oil, cotton, lead, water, ice, and the victims have died in excruciating agony, when a few handfuls of flour would have calmed them to sleep and rescued them from pain and death. Humanity should prompt the profession to publish and republish the facts on this subject, which are established by the authority of standard medical works. medical works on both sides of the Atlantic Flour is the remedy, and the only one, in sever cases of scalding and burning, casualties which else so often destroy life. Let us keep it before the people, while the explosion of steam boilers and burning fluid lamps are so rife all over ou

February 21, mentions the case of a Mrs. Holmes, a native of Belgium, residing at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, which is rather extraordinary. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, (both living) were married in 1841, and never had any children born to them. In 1846 they found a female child on their doorstep, which they gladly adopted. Mrs. Holmes at some moment when the babe was fretful, placed it at her breast, and was astonished and delighted to find that it actually drew lacteal nourishment muediately. She repeated the experiment, and found the supply constant, but only from one breast. The babe thrived, and has become an interesting little girl of nine years of age. On the 19th inst., she received another foundling on putting it to the same breast was enab nourish it as she had done the other. She also informed he editor of the Crescent that the supply of milk in that breast had never failed since she first made the discovery. Her statements looking woman, about thirty-five years of age, with a kind, motherly face, which justifies the stories told of her universal fondness for children. From the Old Capitol.

The American Candidate for Congress in the Fourth District-Political Matters—Whiggery defunct and Democracy more so—The American Movements—Strength of the Party—Harmony—A Noble Candidate, &c.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Daily Courier.]

DANVILLE, March 13, 1855. Messrs. Editors: The Whig Congressional Con vention that was to meet at Liberty on yesterday was a paltry failure, and gave another incontestable evidence of the inhumation of the old parties. In this district, that formerly boasted of seven thousand Whigs, not a cornoral's guard can now be marshaled. No, the people have become disgusted with the old parties, and with the trickery of dema-gogues; and "Sam" has determined that foreigners shall no longer control the destinies of this country. The Whig party was respectable, and numbered among its members men who would have adorned the brightest periods of British history, as they shed lustre on the brightest pages of our own. The Demogratic party never was respectable, has ever opposed the best interests of the country, always courted the foreign vote, and might almost have courted the foreign vote, and might almost have truly been termed'a foreign party. The remnants of the party are now weltering in foreign filth, and must soon vanish, "unwept, unhonored and unsung." The last elections gave unmistakable evidence that neither executive influence nor the fearless bravadoing of being "palsied by the will of constituents," could prevent the dissemination of sound principle, or exclude reason from hearts open to conviction. The American party will be the salvation of the country, for it is emphatically the union of the people for the preservation of liberty. Foreign influence has been an unmitigated curse, and the everywhereness of "Sam" is an infallible indication that its course is run. Because we have offered these foreigners an asylum from the oppressions of the old world, they took it for granted that we intended to deliver over to them our political destinies, and they have prostrated the body politic like a typhoid fever and throttled the very energies of the country.

trated the body politic like a typhoid fever and throttled the very energies of the country.

"Sam" was at Liberty on Monday, and nominated FOUNTAIN T. Fox, of Danville, as the American candidate for Congress in this district. His nomination was made by acclamation. It was a deathblow to the hopes of a few demagogues, who had crept into the party to accomplish their own selfish aims, and is a prelibation of what will be done elsewhere. Here they have been canvassing for the last six months, seeking and supplicating "Sam" to where. Here they have been canvassing for the last six months, seeking and supplicating "Sam" to nominate them; but they have been dismissed with subsanantion, and their ambition must return to the dust whence the vile thing so presumptuously arose. The advice of the Courier has rightfully been taken, and a man has been nominated "in whom there is no guile" A better man than Maj. Fox could hardly have a selected. He is no recent could hardly has believed. He is no recent convert to the Amelican party, but has ever fealessly and boldly advocated its great principles. He is a man of no ordinary capacity. He is a profound thinker, refined scholar, of discriminating judgment, of high social position, and thoroughly versed in not only the politics of the day, but the broader and deeper principles of government, and well acquainted with the varied interests of the country, and will be a representative of whom Kentucky would be proud. As a speaker he is among the best in the country, and will be more than a match for the great intry, and will be more than a match for the grea

and little Ajaxes of the entire opposition.

The American party number about six thousand in this district, and it will be increased two thousand more ere the election. The utmost harmony prevails, and not a cloud is seen to dim the bright prospect. Causa latet, vis est notissima.

OBSERVER. We alluded to this unaccountable murde a day or two since, and find the following in the

Boston Mail , THE DOUBLE MURDER AT GARDNER .- This beautiful and quiet village was thrown into a state of great excitement, on Wednesday evening last, by the report that two aged ladies, who lived some wo miles and a half from the village, had been nurdered in a most horrible manner. Being in the village, I with many others repaired to the spot, and there beheld one of the most shocking sights which I ever witnessed—the two women rdered-their heads being broken to nearly a elly! The murder was committed some time luring the night of Tuesday, March 7th, as it is supposed, as the body of one of them was frozen. The discovery was made on Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock, in the following

A young man, living a short distance from the house, went there to obtain some milk; finding no person stirring, he knocked at the door—no ne answering, he went to the barn, and seeing the cow had not been milked, and a window being broken in the house, he proceeded to arouse the neighbors, who entered the house and found the bodies of one of them laying on the floor both in their night clothes. An axe and club were lying in the room, the axe having no blood upon it, but the club being covered with blood, as also the ceiling above. The ages of the murdered parties were 85 and 75, and they were said to be objected of the said to be objected on t be objects of charity. No object can be assigned as the cause of the murder, as they were very was arrested on suspicion, but discharged, ther being no proof of guilt against him. Parties are now on the track of another person spected, and the Selectmen of the town have

viction of the assassin. MELANCHOLY SUICIDE IN WASHINGTON .- We deeply regret to learn that Mrs. Black, a widow lady, of this city, committed suicide yesterday, under the following circumstances:

It appears that for a year past she had been in delicate health, and for several days, recently, was confined to her bed. Yesterday morning about one o'clock, she left the house of her father, (Mr. Israc H. Wailes, who is dangerous) father, (Mr. Israe H. Wailes, who is dangerously ill,) having nothing on but her night-clothes, and made her escape before the members of the family were fairly apprized of her movements. She was doubtless laboring under aberration of mind,

offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and con-

as was evinced by previous symptoms. It was not long before neighbors were aroused, who com-menced a search for her, but in vain. Her residence was on Capitol Hill. Crossing the street, and proceeding through an alley, she by some means gained access to the kitchen of Mrs. Brent. When the servant proceeded thither, about six o'clock in the morning, to kindle a fire, she was alarmed by the appearance of Mrs. Black, who implored the servant to give he clothing, complaining that she was very cold, and wished to go home. She was in a kneeling

attitude.

The servant, leaving the lamp, hastened up stairs, to inform the family of the presence of the person below. While she was gone, Mrs. Black, seeing by the dim light, a case knife on the table, seized the instrument, and with it inflicted a fearful gash on the throat, which in the course of ten or fifteen minutes terminated her existence.

When Mr. Brent's family came into the kitchen they were appalled by the startling spectacle.

The body was conveyed to her late residence

where an inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.—Washington (D. C.) Sentinel.

Breaking Up of Old Parties. The Albany (N. Y.) Register thus speaks its opinion of the condition of the old political parand the prospects of the new American par-

New organizations are forming out of the chaos of the times. Old political associations have been broken to pieces, party discipline de stroyed, and likes are seeking likes, sympathies are flowing together, natural cohesions forming, and every man is at liberty to mark out his own future. Between the great American party, based upon American principles, upon American and Protestant instincts, having in view the shaping of a policy that shall foster and protect American interests, and tend to the perpetuation of American institutions, composed of American and Protestant men, on the one hand, and native leaders, tes ant men, on the one hand, and native leaders, political octagenarians leading on the seried ranks of foreign and Catholic train-bands on the other, the American people are forced to choose. Hereafter there will be but two great parties, the one the American party, and the other its opponents, by whatever name they may be called. The Whig party is dead, and every intelligent man knows it. The Democratic party is kept in life. only by the spoils dealt out by a vanishing administration. When that goes out, as it will in '56, the Democratic party, with the Whig organization, will have passed into history. On which side in the new political formations will the American people array themselves! On the side of the American party, composed of American of the American party, composed of American and Protestant men, holding to the doctrine that Americans shall rule the destinies of America, or with its opponents, who deny the individuality of American institutions, who would scatter among all the people of all the nations the inheritance of American men bequeathed them by American fathers! Does any body doubt what the answer

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB THE LAFAYETTE BANK. Bold Attempt to Rob the Lafavette Bank. About one o'clock yesterday morning, a bold attempt was made to rob the Bank of Barbee, Brown & Co. The burglars, by means of a duplicate key, entered the meat shop of Knoblock & Smith, which is situated in the cellar of the Bank building. There is a wood partition separating the stop from the froat part of the cellar, which is used by the bank for wood, coal &c., and in which the foundation of the vault is built. The burglars effected an entrance into this part of the cellar through a small window in the partition. They first attempted by means of an auger and They first attempted, by means of an auger and crow bar, to get through the floor near the door of the vault, but failing, they commenced undermining the vault. Nearly a cart load of brick and mortar was removed from the foundation, but no entrance was made. It is more than likely the ourglars became alarmed and decamped sudden y, as a crow bar and several burglarious imple ents were left in the cellar.

Lajayette (Ind.) Journal.

RASCALITY OF A HEN.—A Spanish ben, which was a great favorite with her mistress, was accustomed to be fed with a dainty meal every time she laid an egg. Chucky soon found this out, and would go to her nest and sit there a few moments, and then come forth chuckling as though she had performed a great feat, and for a day or two she got the usual reward; but upon no egg

MAILS BY THE PACIFIC. Details of the Foreign News. List of the New British Ministry-Min

The ministerial crisis in England has termina-ted in the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, Chancel-lor of the Exchequer, Sydney Herbert, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty—in the re-construction of the Cabinet, and the roturn of Lord John Russell to office.

Lord John Russell to office.

The immediate cause of the disruption was the determination of the House of Commons to force to an issue Mr. Roebuck's motion that a commistee be appointed to inquire into the state of the army before Sevastopol. The Ministers above named thought that "bye-gones should be bygones," and as the country did not agree in this opinion, they "felt it their duty" to resign. After a week of suspense—amused as usual by all sorts of rumors—the public received, through the London papers of Monday, the 26th. through the London papers of Monday, the 26th the following as the list of the New Ministry, so far as it had been arranged on the previous day OF THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury-Lord Palme First High Chancellor—Lord Cranworth. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir G. C. Lewis Lord President of the Council—Earl Granville ord Privy Seal-Duke of Argyle. ome Secretary—Sir George Grey. oreign Secretary—Earl of Clarendon. Colonial Secretary—Lord John Russell.
Secretary of War—Lord Panmure.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Charies Wood.

emmissioner of Works, &c.,-Sir Wm. Mole Post-Master General-Rt. Hon. Viscount Ca. ning. NOT OF THE CABINET.

derlev. Lord Great Chamberlain-Lord Willoughby Eresby.
Lord Stoward—Earl Spencer.
Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk.
Lord Chamberlain—Marquis of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse—Duke of Wellington.
General Commanding-in-Chief—Viscount Handinge. of the Mint-Sir J. F. W. Hers

Master of the Rolls-Sir John Romilly. attorney-General—Sir A. E. J. Cockburn, Colicitor-General—Sir R. Bethell, Q. C. dge-Advocate-General-Right. Hon. C. P. Vil ecretary Board of Control-Mr. Danby Sev mour. Laing.

Lord Duncan becomes a Lord of the Treasurenthe room of Lord Elcho, retired.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Daily Cowier.]
The New Paper at Bardstown.
BARDSTOWN, March 15.
Messre. Editors: I am indebted to a friend fe the following paragraph, taken from the Courier the 10th inst. It contains two statements whi not true:
sposed New Paper. - Mr. Chas. E. Nonree papers of the paper. - Mr. Chas. E. Nonree paper. PROPOSED NEW PAPER.—Mr. Ches. E. MONTEC Proper to publish, at Bardistown, weakly nos, to be called "I Western American," the first number of which will be used in a few weeks. It will be serinestly and devoted American in its politics, and will supercode the Herald, anti-American paper hitherto published at the same pia We heartily wish Mr. Nourse and his enterprise most abu dant success, both pecuniarily and politically.

We heartily wish Mr. Nourse and his enterprise most abus dast success, both pecuniarily and politically.

Although Mr. C. E. Nourse "proposes to publish at Bardstown" a "devotedly American paper" it does not "supercede the Herald." Your statement that the Herald was "an auti-American paper," as you understand Americanism, and in the connexion in which you use the expression, may be true. Your is kind of Americanism, I fear, is that sort which will result in a dissolution of the Union, &c. You think you are performing the sacred duty of an American editor by pandering to the bigotry and fanaticism of a few discontented and broken down party hacks, who hope to rise like foam to the surface of the agitated sea; but they will be annihilated by the first breeze of truth with which they may come in contact. True Americanism will always find an earnest, and I trust, efficient advocate in the Bardstown Herald.

The Herald will be continued, with a largely The hieraid will be continued, with a largely in-creased list of subscribers; in fact, no paper ever published at this point has received as large a sub-scription list as it now can boast of. The un-Ameri-can and unpatriotic principles of the Buntlinites can never flourish in this portion of Kentucky, not can never hoursm in this portion of Aentucky, notwithstanding the statements of your correspondents from this place to the contrary. I fear you
have been imposed on by designing men, who will
write anything to gain notoriety.
I ask a place for the above in your columns.

Respectfully yours,
JAS. L. W. ELLIS,

REMARKS .- We made the statements referred to on what we thought good authority, and now give Mr. Ellis the use of our columns for his disclaimer, notwithstanding his ill-tempered and which is triumphantly sweeping everything before it. Mr. Ellis has the right to entertain such notions of Americanism as he pleases, but we nust respectfully inform him that when we need structions as to our duties, we will apply t ome one who is not owned, "body, soul and

preeches" by the Romanists .- ED. COURIER.

[For the Louisville Courier.] Coal Banks in Kentucky. Coal Banks in Kentucky.

Messrs. Editors: The geological development
made in this State within the last year are well cal
culate to excite the highest interest of capitalists—
especially of our own State. While, in the East
men of enterprise and of wealth have long since
drected their attention to and invested in minera
property, the West, the capitalists of the West
and our enterprising clitzens have stood aloof an
looked upon the developments of mineralogical re
sources of districts bordering upon the banks of th
Ohio with unconcern and indifference. And why is
this the picture of the last year? A few, and only if his the picture of the last year? A few, and on this the picture of the last year? A few, and only a few, have appreciated the immense treasure of our coal fields and made exhibitions which but a short time since could not have been believed. There are but a few individuals who have embarked in those enterprises and they promise to each one concerned a return that ought to satisfy the most aggregating disposition.

in those enterprises and they promise to each one concerned a return that ought to satisfy the most aggrandizing disposition.

At the present time the incalculable mineral wealth of Henderson county, but more especially that part of it opening to the Ohio, is at the head of the coal resources in our State. In conversation with an experienced judge of coal value, I was assured that a sufficient amount of this fuel could be supplied from Henderson county alone to meet, not only the river demand, but all the markets from Louisville to the Balize. Several coal seams go above six feet in thickness. The only fear that may check investment in this kind of property is, that the demand will be over-supplied and the profit be brught too low for permanent investment. But whatever may be the purpose or object of monopolizing properties of this character, it must, sooner or later, advance the interests of those who have secured them, and will also give impulse to the manufacturing and other enterprises in Kentucky which now are just beginning to pulsate. The Eastern people understand this subject a little better than we, or certainly many of us; they first secure coal property, and even at high prices, and then bide the time for putting it into operation. When that time comes they are prepare; and fortunes—large fortunes—have resulted to them. But here, with decidedly greater local advantages for profitable business from our coal banks, we seem to be blind to dly greater local advantages for profitable bu dedity greater local advantages for prontable business from our coal banks, we seem to be blind to their importance until all are satisfied of their immense value and all eagerly seeking to make purchases. By this means the enterprises starting up at once neutralize each other, and ten chances to one if they do not all pass off and do nothing. And Eagtern may and Eagtern enterprise are invited and

Eastern men and Eastern enterprise are invited, and while they reap a rich harvest from our coal fields Western men and Western enterprise look on with perhaps regret at the short-sightedness that was dis played, and to their prejudice. John Wise, the æronaut, writes to the Scient American an account of his experience as to the effect of concussions upon the atmosphere, and the result of his observations tends to confirm the statement made by M. LeMaout concerning the possibility of the mercury in a barometer being affected by the concussion produced by being anected by the concussion produced by a heavy cannonading at a distance over fifteen hun-dred miles from the instrument. Mr. Wise, in his letter, remarks that even the beating of a large drum produces an atmospheric wave, which rises to a considerable distance from the earth. The concussion caused by a four pound cannon is such a cussion caused by a four pound cannon is such as to sway a baloon a mile above the earth and sev-eral miles distant. He says that he sometimes, when the air was perfectly calm on the earth, ascended to a height of eight or ten thousand feet, and found there an atmospheric wave un-dulating along like a wave of the sea, now up and now down, at a rate of a mile a minute.

now down, at a rate of a mile a minute.

The cannonading at the battle of Balaklava and Inkermann, he says, must have produced immense armospheric waves. It is well known that when a file of soldiers march across a suspension bridge in "mark-time" order, their con-tinued regular motion causes a corresponding wave upon the structure upon which they walk, and would cause the bridge to give way, when it would with ease sustain twice the actual weight f the men, in cattle or merchandise. So it pre ably was at Inkermann. The battle lasted eight ours, and the successive discharges of batterie during that time caused a succession of atmospheric waves, which following, overtaking, and increasing each other, must have finally produced ense undulation, that extended m eds of miles, and compressing the air ever its downward wave approached the earth, causing the mercury in the barometers to

Louisville and Detroit. In the commercial report of the Detroit Demo erat, of the 12th inst., we find the following men tion of the trade that has recently sprung up between that city and Louisville. It is a trade o ween that city and Louisville. o much importance that it would be well for our nerchants to make strong exertions to retain

it:
The supply of sugar from Louisville is large. Our wholesale grover merchants are importing large quantities, which comes forward by the New Albany and Salem Railroad and the M. C. R. R. The cost of delivery here from Louisville is about five-eighths of a cent per pound. N. O. sugars are worth 54 to 64 in this market. This trade promises almost to rival that which has been heretofore done in sugars and tobacco with Cincinnati. The Cincinnati trade has a slight advantage in the cost of transportsion. down with a gallon or so of train oil. C-ptain
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a both of the distingtion of the shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be sure, shiftle concerned for a
Lyon, was, to be

Two Riots in Pittsburgh. ANOTHER NEGRO ROW.

Attempt to Run Away with a Slave—Excitemen Among the Negroes. On Saturday morning, Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, late Speaker of the House, arr.ved in our city in the 1 o'clock A. M. train, on his way cur city in the 1 o'clock A. M. train, on his way home. He was accompanied by his family and a negro woman, who acted as nurse to his children. The fact that this latter person was a slave, became quickly known to the colored servants at the Hotel—the St. Charles—at which the party stopped, on their way to the steamboat in which they designed taking passage to Louisville, and while they were at breakfast, a large party surrounded them, but a number of persons interferounded them, but a number of person rounded them, but a number of persons interfer-ing, they were compelled to leave the room with-out effecting their purpose. Mr. Boyd, in order not to crease any difficulty, then determined to go immediately on board the steamboat, although it had been his intention to remain several days in

On their way to the river they were followed by a crowd of exasperated negroes, who pressed closely upon the party, and made several futile attempts to effect a rescue. Arrived at the steamer—the Pennsylvania—the crowd made a combined effort to rush on board and secure their ombined enter to the company which no doubt they would have accombished, had not one of the officers of the boat—Capt. Kleinfeiter, we believe—stood at the gangway with a revolver in his hand, and threat to shoot the first negro who passed over. This determined conduct intimidated the mob, and Mr. Boyd's party were all safely "housed" in the ladies cabin. The beat remained at her whar until her usual hour of statring, without any

ther molestation being offered.

Our city is destined to become famous—or a least notorious. Two slave riots within as many days, is getting ahead tolerably fast. The negroes, through their secret oath-bound society, appear determined to bid defiance to all authority, and usurp the right to carry off any of their fel-President Board of Trade-Lord Stanley, of A low-beings they choose, without consulting whether it is agreeable to the parties interested or not. Twice have they abducted free negroes, or not. I wice have they abducted free negroes, and in this case forcibly attempting to run off with a person who repeatedly expressed her preference to be left with her master and mistress. If this procedure is to be allowed, it vill not be safe for a colored person to travel through here, unless he is furnished with a certificate from one of the directors of the U. G. Railroad—such as was given the other day by Dr. M. R. Delany, to the Slavmaker woman—stating that he has the privilege to travel.—Pittsburgh Post, 12th.

Storm Along the New England Coast—The re-cent Storm in the East—Serious Marine Dis asters and Loss of Life—Fatal Afray—Snow Storm, &c.

The ship ashere at Scituate, is the William A Cooper, from Savanr ah for Boston, not the Oriental as supposed. She went ashore on Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M., on a sandy bottom, and heads to the sea. Capt. Sears, Mr. Gore, the third mate, and one seaman were drowned in attempt ing to reach the shore in a boat, having volun-teered to try and reach the land and procure as-sistance. The remainder of the crew were taken off in a life-boat. The ship holds together, but her main and mizzen masts are gone.

The schooner Anita Dawson, from Norfolk for Boston, went ashore at Scituate, and is a total

loss. Crew and cargo saved.

A dispatch from Plymouth of the 11th, says:
We had a severe gale on Saturday, and the roads are impassable from drift snow.

The bark California, from New York for Boston, with 1,416 boxes of sugar, came ashore at Manomet during the gale. The crew were all saved, except one man who attempted to land on a snar. The vessel has billed.

a spar. The vessel has bilged.

A large ship and another vessel, both unknown, are ashore ten miles further down. The schooner Benjamin, from New York for Eastport, Me., with a cargo of flour and corn, is ashore at War-ren's Cove, and had bilged. The crew were aved by means of a line from the shore.

Another despatch from Plymouth says the ship ove mentioned is not ashore, but is anchor rith her masts cut away. An affray occurred yesterday morning

the crew of the ship Lady Suffolk, bound for Mo-bile. One seaman was killed, and four men were arrested and brought back to Boston. A heavy snow storm visited the Cape on Fri-day night, and the cars from Boston for Barnstable, on Saturday afternoon, could proceed no fur-ther than Middleboro', on account of the deep

A still later despatch says that the ship ashor or anchored off Plymouth is supposed to be the Hudson, of New York, from Savannah for Boston, as she was seven miles astern of the ship Wm. Cooper when the gale commenced. The steamer R. B. Forbes has been sent from Boston to her assistance.

brought recently in one of our Courts against two Constables, who levied on the type and ma-terial of the Bank Mirror, as the property of John Dye, (the plaintiffs in the action John Dye, (the plaintiffs in the action alleging that they bought it from him,) it was elicited that Dye commenced the banking business with fifty dollars cash capital, and one hundred and fifty dollars of Georgia money; that he bought the charter of some bridge company in Tennessee, and issued checks, drawn by the company, on himself, intended to circulate as money and quoted this money at par in his Detector. above referred to, conducted by Mr. J above referred to, conducted by Mr. Johnson for plaintiff, and Mr. Douglas for defense, was disnissed, by consent, upon some arrangement be ween the parties.—Cin Com., 15th.

10. That the Kentucky Democracy approve and endorse the fidelity of President Pierce to the principles upon which he was elected, and the firmness with which his administration has maintained the Constitution and the rights of every section of the Union; and that, as Kentuckians, we have observed with gradification and pride the ability, industry and stern integrity with which our fellow-citizen, James Guthrie, has administered the Treesury Department.

11. That the administration of our present able and distinguished Governor meets our hearty approval, and that he deserves toe thanks of the people of Kentucky, particularly for his efforts in behalf of common school education, his vetces of the banks and of the gerrymandering Congressional appointment, and the manner in which he has conducted the finances of the State; and the Democracy of Kentucky, while presenting and supporting a candidate to succeed him, can point with pride and pleasure to his official acts and challenge a comparison between them and the acts of any of his Whig predecessors, and thus offer to the people a guaranty of the contract Mayor Wood, of New York, and the Sardinian Consul, in reference to the passengers on board of the frigate Des Geneys, concerning whose character the municipal authorities were so du bious. The Consul having assured the Mayo that the men were not criminals, but persons who, had they remained in their own country, would have been liable to heavy penalties for offenses which were only political in their nature, Mr. They will be held amenable to our laws, and their transgressions here will be duly punished.

A BROAD HINT .- A popular New York clergy man, who was sadly annoyed last Sunday by in-cessant coughing among his congregation, paused in his discourse and remarked, that "if ladies would wear their bonnets on their heads, and ti-the strings, coughs would not be so prevalent. He certainly does not mean to be

decessors, and thus offer to the people a guarathe safety and excellence of Democratic rule.

WHEREAS. The names of two of our distinguished

At Russellville, in this State, Irish pote-

was about to commence. Throngs were around the court-house.

The presence of the steamers St. Lawrence and Pampero at Key West had given rise to fillibuster stories, but their business there is satisfactorily ex-

he Death of the Czar Pronounced a Humba

BALTIMORE, march 16.—The Washington correspondent of the Sun newspaper of this city, telegraphs that the Russian Minister at Washington

There are no additional arrivals.

pes are in demand at \$3 00 per bushel.

last month. All the records and papers of the Circuit Court were destroyed by the flames. The law library of A. B. Williams, Esq., which he had but a few day previous removed to the clerk's office, was also lost.

Early Tuesday morning a young female, with a dinner basket in one hand and a shawl in Monmouth street, Newport, Ky. As she waded into the water she held up her hands and looked into the water she held up her hands and looked wildly at the numerous passengers on board the ferry boat, who were witnessing, with intense anxiety, her conduct. Finally she passed under the water, and after rising twice to the surface sunk to the bottom of the river. She is suppose

very stable of John B. Long was destroyed by eleven were rescued, and thirty-one perished i the flames! The neighing and moaning of the animals was distressing to hear. ---- There is said to be in Canada an exten

sive secret organization, after the K. N. pattern which plots separation from the mother country, and the establishment of an independent republic. With the present rapid advancement of the coloore many years. ore many years.

—On Tuesday night of last week the Carroll county, (Indiana) jail was set on fire by a
prisoner named Day, who managed to escape.
He ran some ten or twelve miles, laid in a barn

one night, and finally concluded to return to the jail, bringing back the key which he had taken with him. --- Died, at the residence of James P. gle, in Carlisle, Sullivan county, Indiana, on the 1st inst., Judge James Scott, aged 87 years and 10 months. This gentleman was one of the three 10 months. This genueual was one practitioners remaining pioneer lawyers who were practitioners the first territorial courts of the North-West

Cerritory. The New Yorkers are now convinced, use your a reasonable doubt, that Baker, the murderer of Bill Pool, is still in this country, wandering somewhere along the coast of New Jersey. —A day or two since, the locomotive Alfred Kelly, with a passenger train of cars on the L. M. railway, made the run from Cincinnati to Columbus and back, 240 miles, burning only two and a Washington Items.

Washington Items.

Washington Items.

Washington Items.

Washington, March 16.—The National Intelligencer of this morning says that the Senate, in executive session before the adjournment of Congress, passed a resolution advising the President to give notice to Denmark of the termination of the stipulation for the payment of sound dues, and that the said notice has already been transmitted.

The Isabel has arrived at Charleston. She brings Havana and Key West dates to the 10th. There is nothing important from Havana.

The trial of those concerned in the late conspiracy was about to commence. Throngs were around alf cords of wood.

-The Boston correspondent of the York Journal of Commerce says: "We learn that two of our oldest colleges are in the field for funds. These are Yale and Dartmouth, and they demand each \$100,000 to meet special wants. -An extra meeting of the American Ban st Missionary Union is now being held in New

-The peach buds in the neighborhood Boston were killed by the intense cold of Febru -There are three hundred and ten

ates named for the office of Governor of Louis -----Mrs. Frederick Lears, a noted Boston belle rmerly Miss Shaw, died on Saturday. -Hon. Rufus Choate is severely ill at Ded

The Democratic Convention. As a part of the history of the Times, and report of the action of probably the last Convention that will ever be held in Kentucky, by the

by Mr. Twyman, of Paducah:

The anti-Know-Nothing Resolutions

The Platform Resolutions.

BY TELEGRAPH. REPORTED SEPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER. LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. apidly crumbling-to-pieces Democratic party, we publish the resolutions adopted, prefacing them with the anti-Know-Nothing resolutions offered

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA! WHEREAS, There have been started, and are now DEATH OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA!

WHEREAS, There have been started, and are now in existence throughout the land, secret political organizations, known as Know-Nothings, some of the members of which make open bossts of practicing all kinds of deception and fraud upon the two old political parties of the country, and especially of the Democratic party.

AND WHEREAS, The members of the above named secret concluse have made their bosses that HALIFAX, March 15 .- The steamer Africa has rrived,

The Africa left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the norming of the 3d, and arrived at one this after-

morning of the 3d, and arrived at one this afternoon.

Her news is very important.

The Emperor of Russia is dead. He expired suddealy at one o'clock on the morning of Friday, the
2d inst. This event creates the greatest excitement.
No details have been received. It was announced
in the House of Lords on Monday night by Lord
Clarendon, and in the House of Commons by Lord
Palmerston. Surmises were affoat that he was
assassinated, but it it is thought he died of apoplexy
after an attack of influenza. His illness was known
a England, before the news of his death was received, and caused a slight rise in funds. The effect
of his death has not, of course, transpired when the
Africa left Liverpool.

The Vienna conference was to open on the 5th
inst, and peace expectations were daily growing
stronger. AND WHEREAS, The members of the above named secret conclave have made their boasts that they can have he sworn members of their clan in the conventions of the open political parties, and they cannot be known, therefore

Resolved, That as Democrats, openly, independently and boldly advocating Democratic principles, we seek no aid, affiliation or coalition with any secret political organization of any sind.

Resolved, 2. That it is the opinion of the convention, that any man who could be so utterly deprayed and base as to steal into and take partin the open deliberations and actions of a Democratic meeting or Convention, whilst at the same mement he is bound to a secret political concave, by the most

There is no news of the least importance from the seat of war.
Feb. 13th.—The Russians made a sortic during

The Platferm Resolutions.

Whereas, The Democratic party of Kentucky have again assembled in convention, to deliberate apon the condition of public affairs, and to present to the people Democratic candidates for State offices. It is eminently proper on this occas on that we again re-affirm our principles, and set forth boldly and fully the measures calculated to develope and carry out those principles; under this wise expansion and republican policy of the Democratic party the area of civil and religious liberty has been vastly extended, the Constitution has been preserved, and the Union has prospered until it attracts the attention and commands the respect and admiration of the civilized world. The doctrines for which the Democratic party have so long contended have become the set-Feb. 13th.—The Russians made a sortie during the night, but it was not very formidable, and only French were killed.
Febr 14th.—Another night sortie was made, and the French lost 35 men.
Feb. 25th.—The condition of the French is reported excellent.
It is remored that the north side of Sebastopol will be invested.
Admiral Bruat telegraphs the following from Kamesch Bay, under date of the 20th:
"On the 17th, Eupatoria was attacked on the eastern side by 80 pieces of artillery, and 6 regiments of cavalry, under Genl. Koroff, and 12 regiments of infantry, consisting of about 2,000 men, under Gen. Van Ostensacken. The combat lasted from half-past five natil 10 in the morning. The Russians were vigorously repulsed."
Their loss is estimated at 200 killed, and the wounded in proportion. The Turks had 88 killed, 250 wounded, and lost 70 horses. Selim Pasha and Col. Rusten Bey were killed. Eighteen of the French were killed or wounded.
The shipboard attack was not renewed by the Russians, and the steamers anchored in the roadstead and contributed energetically to the defense the town.
Admirals Lyons and Bruat sent six steamers to

world. The doctrines for which the Democratic party have so long contended have become the settled policy in its administration of its federal government and its general acquiesence of the nation, attracts their wisdom. But ecently new and strange doctrines have arisen; political theories, atterly subversive of the cardinal principles of our government, sustained by a system of secret organizations, at war with the spirit and genius of our Constitution, are being earnestly pressed upon the public consideration, and demand at our hands a firm and determined opposition. We have again to assert at the ballot box great truths which we supposed to be fun-amental, and to battle against errors which we believed belonged to another age and were forever at rest. the town.

Admirals Lyons and Bruat sent six steamers to Resolved 1. That we re-affirm the doctrines set Resolved 1. That we re-affirm the documes seconth by the Dumocratic National Convention, held at Bultimore in 1843 and 1852.

2. That the Democracy of Kentucky still eling with unfaltering devotion to the great principles of civilized and religious liberty, which have been transmitted to us from the fathers of the Republic, and which are associated with so many glorious memoirs.

Admirals Lyons and Bruat sent six steamers to Eupatoria.

(Signed,)

The following is a second despatch, dated—
ETPATORIA, Feb. 2i.—Since the affair of the 17th the Russians have not made any new attempt upon Eupatoria. To-day the columns of infantry and trains of wagons were seen leaving the vicinity of the town, taking the direction of Simpheropol.

Many of the villages are still in flames in the neighborhood of Eupatoria.

More guns and additional forces have been landed. The town is in a good state of defense.

(Signed,)

DEMONT LOUIS,

Commanding steamer Valero.

A letter states that the battle consisted mainly of a heavy fire of artillery, under cover of which the Prussians made an attempt to carry the town by storm. and which are associated with so many grorious memoirs.

3. That perfect equality of political rights among every class of citizens is the great fraternizing principle in a republican government and its safest bulwark of free institutions, and that every effort, whether by motives of love or by voluntary combination, to limit that equality in the establishment of religious tests, is a violation of the freedom of conscience and a deadly blow aimed at the dearest and most sacred of human principles.

religious tests, is a violation of the freedom of conscience and a deadly blow simed at the dearest and most sacred of human principles.

4. That we have an unshaken confidence is the broad, free and national principles of the Democratic party, so long tested and now so completely trium phant, and that we believe them competent in their application to the exigencies of the times, to correct every evil that may threaten the tranquility of the country and to preserve alike the liberties of the people, the perpetuity of the Union and the integrity of the government.

5. That the Democracy of Kentucky will stand firmly by the rights of the States, the Federal Constitution and the Union, and that we will protest and defend them from all assaults, whether m. de by enemies from without or traitors from within.

6. That the National Democrats in the free States who have stood firmly by the rights of the States, the Federal Constitution and the Union, and battled against the Fusionists, Know-Nothingism, Abolitionism, and other isms, are entitled to our admiration, confidence and regard; and we assure toose who were defeated by this unholy combination that none but anti-Democrats in the South rejoiced over their defeat.

7. That the recent election of Free-Soilers and Abolitionists to the Congrass of the United States of the States of the States who were defeated by this unholy combination that none but anti-Democrats in the Fourier defeated.

7. That the recent election of Free-Soilers and Abolitionists to the Congrass of the United States of the States

none but anti-Democrats in the South rejoiced over their defeat.

7. That the recent election of Free-Soilers and Abolitionists to the Congress of the United States, Representatives and Senators, by the party known as Fusionists, in which Know-Nothings is the chief and controlling element, whose mischievous doctrines are calculated to inflict a severe blow upon the South and endanger the union of the States, justly excites our alarm and should be a warning to the South and the friends of the Constitution and the Union everywhere, and cause them to discountenance the extension of secret oath-bound political societies.

8. That it is the duty of every political party to avow openly, full and freely the principles and measures upon which they rely for success; and that all secret political oath-bound politicians, by whatever same known, are anti-American, and are opposed to the success of Lords, citing the Duke of Newcastle to give evidence before the committee.

Teffick Pasha, a son-in-law of Omar Pasha, died of feve at Eupatoria.

Great Britain.—Earl Carlisle has beeu definitely appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, otherwise the ministry remains as per Pacific.

The Parliamentary news is unimportant. Lord Goodrich's motion to increase the chance of promotion from the ranks, was negatived.

In the House of Lords a debate, occurred in acknowledging the loyalty of Canada and other colonials, but no action was taken in the matter.

Robuck's committee proceeds vigorously. It is reported that the objects of enquiry will be best obtained by making the committee a secret one.

On the lst Mr. Robuck appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, citing the Duke of Newcastle to give evidence before the committee.

The 21st has been appointed as a national fast the first process of the war.

the spirit and genius of our institutions, and adverse to the principles of true Democracy; that we uncon-ditionally recognise the right of every man to wor-snip God according to the honest convictions of his mind and the dictates of conscience, without incur ring public censure or being proscribed from office therefor. day for the success of the war. Meetings deprecating the conduct of the war, are ring public censure or being proscribed from omce therefor.

9. that in a free government the people have a right to know the principles of every candidate for their suffrages; and those who belong to secret oath-bound political societies, who deny their member-ship and withhold their principles from the public, are both morally and politically unworthy the influ-erce and support of a truthful, brave, honest and free people.

London.

Earl Lucan published a convincing letter to Lord Raglan, exhenerating himself from all blame in the cavalry charge at Balakiava.

Letters are making their appearance in the English papers, complaining of the non-return of goods sent to the New York exhibition. Francz.—The Emperor was at the Camp of St. Omars. Nothing further is known respecting his intended visit to the Crimea.

There were rumors that important arrests for political causes had been privately made at Paris. Persons of high distinction are said to be implicated.

Persons of high distinction are said to be implicated. The Moniteur announces the loss of a French frigate, with troops, in the Straits of Bonifacio. All on board perished, numbering 600 or upwards. ITALT.—The Sardmian Chambers have voted for the suppression of monasteries.

Nothing further is known of the adherence of Tuscany or Naples to the ailies.

BELOUM.—Lord Jno. Russell had an interview with king Leopold.

We have Hong Kong dates to January 15th.

The insurgents held Canton in siege, and have command of the whole river. Their fleet has gained several victories over the imperial fleet, consequently the supplies are being out off, especially provisions.

Rice is rising rapidly.

Rice is rising rapidly.

A fight took place at Whampon anchorage in presence of the American and English ships-of-war. Foreign shipping was considerably damaged by the transfer of the belligerents. Foreign shipping was considerably damaged by the guns of the belligerents.

The English and American commissioners have drawn a line around the factories, and have notified the combatants that no hostilities will be permitted to take place in it.

Our Shanghai dates are of the lst.

A difficulty had occurred between the insurgent authorities of Shanghai and the French, whereupon Admiral Laguerre, with the ships Jean, Dare, and Colbert, bombarded the city, which, ere this, has probably affrendered, or been stormed. The insurgents met with a reverse to the east of Pekin Amoy was quiet.

WHERKAS, The names of two of our distinguished fellow-citizens have been presented in connection with the next Presidential canvass in several of the county meetings, we deem it respectful to say that, in the opinion of this Convention, it would be pre-mature and inexpedient to take any action now on these capitals. mature and inexpedient to take any action now on that subject.

Resolved, That Jeptha Dudley, James Shannon, Isaac Wingate, Samuel I. Major, Jr., and Grant Green, of Frankfort, C. C. Page, J. R. Desha, of Lexington; J. H. Harney and J. C. Noble, of Louisille, and L. B. Dickerson and Gen. Wm. Johnson, of Scott, be a central sommittee for the State at large, whose duty it shall be to appoint Congressional, district and central committees, all of which committees shall have official power and existence until the meeting of another State Convention, and may fill vacancies in their own body and in the State ticket, should any occur. rgents met with a reverse to the east of Pekin Amoy was quiet. Capt Adams had arrived from England, and could proceed to Japan with a ratification of the

London, Friday Night.—This evening in the House of Lords, Lord Clarendon rose and said:—I think it my duty to communicate to your Lordships the contents of a telegraphic despatch I received a half an hour since from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague. It is that the Emperor Nicholas died this morningist one o'clock of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. I have also received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, stature that the Emperor of Bussia died at 12 o'clock the Emperor of Russia died at 12 o'clock nay fill vacancies in their own loos, dicket, should any occur.

Resolved, That we recommend that each Compressional district central committee appoint an elector for their districts, county central committees in each district. es and county district committees in each district ad county in the State. Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy throughout she State at large to organize Democra-tic clubs in each neighborhood in the State, with a view to a thorough organization of the party. ting that the amperor of massis deed at 12 o'cleck
thir morning.

An hour before this despatch arrived, I received
accounts from Lord John Russell stating that the
Emperor was on the point of death, and had taken
leave of his family.

Although this event occurred so short a time ago
as between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, there can
be no doubt under the circumstances of its authenticity.

NARROW ESCAPE. — The mail stage coming West, in crossing White river, on Sunday night last, came very near being lost, together with two passengers, baggage, &c. The ferry is only a few hundred yards above the falls, or a mill-dam, over which the water was falling several feet. It appears that the ferryman, who uses a rope to pull the boat across the stream, in pushing out from the shore, failed to get hold of the line, and the river being at a higher stage than usual the boat floated away rapidly toward the falls. The night was most intensely dark, and the ferryman became so frantic with alarm that he could do nothing for awhile toward reaching the shore. It is more pleasant to imagine than to experience the sensations which must have thrilled the passengers as they were being swiftly carried down the river, in the darkest of night; the roar of the water-fall, whose brink was certain death, growing louder in their ears as they neared it, with no means of secane. a similar statement.

It was surmised that the Emperor had died by the hand of an assassin, but the above is generally credited.

The effects of this startling announcement in political and monetary matters has not yet developed itself. It is impossible to say what it may produce.

There is great excitement.

Washington, Market 15.—Late Mexican advises represent the people leving the Capital and numerous failures among the traders in that country.

Gen. Quitman has gone to New Orleans, via Montgomery, Ala., where he intends stopping for a few days.

water-fall, whose brink was certain death, growing louder in their ears as they neared it, with no
means of escape, except the possibillity of pushing the boat ashore with poles. Nearer and
nearer seemed the howling precipice of angry
waters. Every man is struggling with all his
strength in bearing the boat against the current,
and finally, they succeed in reaching terra firma,
just above the "break of the whirling waters."
Judge Niblack, one of the passengers says he Negre Trial.

Cincinnati, March 17.—The trial of two negroes brought before the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, excited a great interest. The negroes were brought here by their owner, on his way from Virginia to Mississippi, and their freedom is claimed on this ground. The Hon. S. P. Chase and Judge Walker are among the cousel for the slaves. Judge Storer took the case under advisement this morning. Judge Niblack, one of the passengers, says he "never felt so comfortable in all his life as when he got ashore." We do not doubt it; for if the boat had gone over the falls, it would have been hardly possible to escape drowning.—Vincennes (Ia.) Gazette.

Philadelphia, March 15.—Charleston papers have been received as late as due. The Courier gives additional details of the destruction of property by the fire in the woods in South Carolina and Georgia. A great many houses, mills and other property had been des royed.

On several railroads the cotton trains had been burnt, and whole plantations, with all of the buildings in some instances awept away. Turpentine distillerys also suffered.

Near Cheraw 300,000 turpentine boxes were burnt.

New Hampshire Election.

Concord, N. H., March 15.—In 189 towns heard from Baker has 23,760, Metcaife 29,777, Bell 2,882, Fowler 1,015. 255 representatives have been elected—64 of whom are Democrats. The opposition have three Congressmen and four or five Counsellors,

CHARLESTON, March 15.—The military connies have been called out, to settle the difficus on the Northeastern Railroad. Thirty of the richave been arrested and committed to jail.

Election Returns.

Concord, March 15.—Returns from 205 towns gives Metcalf 21,735; Saker, 25,567; Bell, 3,206

Fowler, 1,164. The 20 voting places to hear from will probably reduce Metcalf's majority to about

FRANKFORT. March 15.—It is understoo L. Clark and B. Magoffin, will receive the

Madison, March, 15, 9 P. M.—It is snowing very hard here. The ground is covered.